

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy Gods, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

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THE
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A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THIS HOUSE is centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing, and has always been a favorite resort of visitors and citizens. No effort will be spared to retain the well-earned reputation.

STAGES leave daily for St. Paul. Good tables attached to the house.

The Messenger.
Saturday, - - - June 1, 1861.

Interesting reading matter on the fourth page.

Improved Opinions in Europe.
The latest files of English and French Journals disclose a vast improvement of opinion concerning the American crisis. The Manchester Guardian, speaking in the very center of the cotton interests, frankly declares that England can have no sympathy with the slaveholders in the great struggle. It goes so far even as to say:

"The South is fighting under the private flag. If the usual penalty is not inflicted on prisoners taken from its ranks, it will be because humanity, after all, revolts from such a Draconian justice, not because the sentence would be undeserved."

And again:

"We like to read that the colors we ourselves know so well, the red, white and blue, which have been seen in the van of every battle fought for freedom in modern times, are now conspicuous on every breast throughout the Northern States--and believing that there, in the old world, they will be borne triumphantly to victory, we trust that the soil over which they wave will never again be suffered to know the contamination of slavery."

The Journal des Debats of Paris, rises to the dignity of the occasion. It says:

"In population, wealth, education and practical talent, the North has greatly the advantage. The North, too, has on its side, in the conflict that has begun, auxiliaries that are extremely powerful in a struggle between civilized nations, namely, principles; right and justice are thus both on the side of the North."

"In a word, the crisis of slavery, such as the Southern States have brought about, has led the United States to an internal revolution. Such is the stern reality, difficult to put out of sight. What shall be the character and the consequence of this revolution? The mind is helpless to foresee; but there is one thing which we may boldly affirm, that a nation of such vitality, will be able victoriously to resist the most terrible of shocks."

The Paris Siecle presents the question to its readers in the following strong colors:

"The firmness shown by the Northern States is a proof of the confidence which they feel in the justice of their cause. We cannot but regret the deplorable struggle which has commenced, but we have a firm hope that the principles of justice and liberty which prevail at the North will come triumphantly out of the crisis into which the violence of the passions of Slavery has thrown the Union. Our wishes and sympathies are with those who do not admit in any one a right of property over his fellow creature, and who do not measure liberty by the color of the skin."

COST OF ARTILLERY.--The cost of Dahlgren's great nine inch iron guns is seven and a half cents per pound. As they weigh 9,000 pounds each, the cost of a gun is \$845. The eight inch columbiads weigh about 8,500 pounds; the ten inch, 16,000 pounds each; forty are sold at six and a half cents a pound. Forty-two pounders weigh 3,000 pounds; thirty-two pounders, 8,000 to 4,000 pounds each. The twelve pounders are sold at five cents, the others at six cents a pound.

Sea coast howitzers of eight and ten pound bore, weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds each, and are sold at six and a half cents a pound. Siege howitzers of eight-inch bore are much lighter, weighing 2,500 to 3,000 pounds and are sold at the same rate as those above mentioned. Brass guns are much lighter, the army pattern twelve pounders weighing only 4,300 pounds; they are however, sold at forty-six cents a pound. The Dahlgren brass guns are still proportionately higher priced; the patent mountain twelve pound howitzers, weighing 220 pounds, are sold at seventy five cents a pound. Shell according to weight, at four to six cents a pound; shot at three and a half to four cents.

Minnesota Troops.
On Tuesday at 10 o'clock Capt. Bromley and Capt. McKune's Companies left Fort Snelling on board the Frank Steele for Fort Ridgely. The boys all left in excellent spirits, and probably arrived at their destination Friday morning.

On Wednesday morning Company A, (Pioneer Guards), left for Fort Ripley. The companies designed for Abercrombie will not leave for some weeks in consequence of the bad state of the roads and the high water in the northern streams.

REGIMENTAL CHAPLAIN.--Bishop Whipple was elected, on the 27th, Chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment.

The News.
On the 25th all was quiet at Fortress Monroe. Gen Butler had 10,000 men with him, but would make no advance upon Virginia until he received 10,000 more.

The indications are that still more men will be called for. The intention of the Government is to make a clean thing of the rebels. The President has unofficially announced that all full regiments ready for service will be accepted.

An important movement on Grafton--the Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Virginia roads--is being made. A large body of rebels is concentrated there, while the Government is moving large bodies of men from Wheeling and points in Ohio in that direction. This looks like going to Harper's Ferry. Simultaneous go forward from Philadelphia under Gen. Patterson to co-operate with the western troops under Gen. McClelland. Either a collision or a peaceful evacuation of Harper's Ferry must take place within a very few days. It is announced that the rebel troops are evacuating Grafton. Three Ohio and Virginia Regiments are no doubt in possession of the town and the railroads.

One thousand fugitive slaves arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 29th. Gen. Butler holds them as prisoners of war. They were provisioned and set to work. Secretary Cameron, in behalf of the President, accepted four Illinois regiments, who came to him rather than to wait State action. They include Ellsworth's original Zouaves. It is stated Maj. Shaller has been tendered the Colonelcy of the Fire Zouaves in place of the lamented Ellsworth. It is unknown whether he will accept.

In a day or two the advance column of the grand army will be pushed forward to Manassas Junction.

The Eleventh New York Regiment have returned to the Washington Navy Yard; a false alarm took them down the river.

The Government is satisfied that the naval preparations are in such a state of forwardness as to effectually blockade every Southern port by June 15.

The election returns in Virginia show that the vote in the Mount Vernon district was only nineteen for secession; Monroe county gave 434 for the Union. Martial law has been declared at Alexandria.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the United States troops on the Virginia Heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

The Marshal House is the hotel at which Gen. Washington stopped. Col. Ellsworth was shot near the door of the chamber Gen. Washington occupied.

A dispatch from Chambersburg, Pa., 27th says, "The Virginia troops opposite Williamsport are reduced to four hundred. Heavy desertions take place daily."

It is determined to order 20,000 more volunteers to Washington.

Schuyler Colfax is in Washington urging the Government to accept six more regiments from Indiana.

The New York Tribune's dispatch says: "The country need not be surprised if in the course of three weeks, a forward movement will be made on Richmond, from reserves entirely separate from the reserve at or near Washington, and which will be so overwhelming in force as to render success certain. The position of Harper's Ferry may be secured by a flank movement."

WHAT CONSEQUENCE WAS DONE FOR THE WAR.--No one who reads the following will ever again sneer at Connecticut as a wooden nutmeg State. She has a heart ten times larger than her borders. It is correct to say that Connecticut, in men, money and material, has performed as much as any State in the Union.

"The Legislature has voted unanimously to raise ten thousand men to serve during the war, and ratified all the acts of the Governor in calling out the militia, and voted that all expenses for officers and men that have been accepted by the Adjutant General, should be paid by the State; and after the soldiers are mustered into the United States service, the State of Connecticut is to pay them ten dollars per month during service, over and above the pay they receive from Government. The Legislature also assumed to pay all expenses that the different towns had incurred in raising and equipping volunteers, and further voted two millions of dollars toward the expense of the war. The money will be raised. These people are in earnest; they pray before they vote, and will stand by what they vote for. They are not to serve during the entire war, and know what they are fighting for."

Army Department.
As a matter of considerable importance to military men, and the public generally, we append a statement of the geographical arrangement of the army departments of the United States, corrected up to this date. They are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.--This department has been subdivided into three parts as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.--The District of Columbia according to its original boundary, Fort Washington and the county adjacent, and the State of Maryland, including Bladensburg and Baltimore. Headquarters at the National Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.--Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Headquarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS.--The country for twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the city of Washington, as far as Bladensburg, Md. Headquarters at Annapolis.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.--The State of Pennsylvania, the State of Delaware, all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing departments. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.--The country west of the Mississippi river, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of New Mexico. Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.--The Government not having issued any new orders relative to this Department, and the forts having been evacuated, it may be said to remain in statu quo.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.--The Territory of New Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fe.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.--The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.--The Territory of Utah, except the portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude. Headquarters at Camp Floyd.

There will probably be three or four more subdivisions of the late Department of the East, to meet the requirements of the service.

The army headquarters are at New York.

A Bold Stroke by Government.
The seizure of a large quantity of documentary evidence, bearing on the Southern rebellion, which was alluded to by the telegraph a few days since, is thus more fully explained by the New York Tribune of Tuesday:

At precisely 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by order of the Government, a descent was made by the United States Marshals upon every considerable telegraph office throughout the Free States, and the accumulated dispatches of the two months past were seized. The object was to obtain evidence of the operations of the Southern rebels with their Northern accomplices, which the confidential telegrams passing between them could most certainly furnish. The seizures in all the principal cities were made at precisely the same time, so as to prevent the destruction of evidence which might have followed the receipt of a warning from any particular point. The whole matter was managed with the greatest secrecy, and so well planned that the project was a complete success. By this bold maneuver the Government has obtained possession of a mass of evidence of the greatest importance. The secret operations of the Northern traitors are laid bare, and those who have sided and abetted the rebellion are now completely at the mercy of the officers of the law.

In this city alone the dispatches in the hands of the Federal officers amount to many thousands, and include, of course, information in regard to the purchases of arms, ammunition, and equipments, purchases and outfit of vessels, diplomatic and financial arrangements, the negotiation of rebel loans, the purchase and treasury of army and navy officers, the secret plans for dividing the people of the North, the progressive operations of the Government toward suppressing the rebellion, and every other imaginable species of testimony which the "Pirates of the Gulf" would wish kept secret. To overhaul such a mountain of papers as this will require some time and much trouble, but the work, in the hands of an efficient Marshal or Superintendent of Police, will be promptly, fearlessly, and thoroughly prosecuted.

HEARER OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.--The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday the 28th says:

"We were happy to learn yesterday of the continued improvement in the condition of Senator Douglas, who at latest accounts seemed in a fair way of recovery. Dr. Miller, of Washington, and the family of Mrs. Douglas, also of that city, reached this city on Saturday night."

GOLD COURSE.--We learn from the New York Independent, good commercial authority, that since January 1st, the exports have increased seventeen millions dollars, while our imports are decreased to the extent of five millions, as compared with last year, showing that gold must continue to come to us from Europe.

Death of Col. Ellsworth.
We compile the following statements from our exchanges.

The telegram to the Associated Press says:

"Ellsworth was shot in the back by one Jackson, proprietor of the hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was instantly killed by Francis D. Brownell, of Troy, a member of the Zouaves."

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, 24th was as follows:

"Col. Ellsworth was shot as he was descending the stairs with the secession flag, which he had torn down, by the man Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House, with a double barreled gun. He died almost instantly, dying the secession flag with his blood. He only said, 'My God.'"

Still further particulars are given in a telegram of the 24th, to the Chicago Tribune.

"Alexandria is at this moment in quiet possession of Federal troops; but, alas, the occupation was not unattended by the loss of life. The gallant Ellsworth has fallen. From an official report just made to the President by Capt. Fox, it appears that his regiment was sent on the other side, it having crossed the river in steam trugs. After the arrival of our troops, he proceeded up the street with a squad of his men to take possession of the telegraph office. While passing along he noticed a secession flag flying from the house. He immediately entered the building and made his way up to the roof with one of his men; he hauled down the secession emblem and wrapping it around his body descended. While on the second floor a secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barreled shot gun. He took aim at Ellsworth, when the latter attempted to strike the gun out of his way with his fist. As he struck it one of the barrels discharged, lodging a whole load of buckshot in Ellsworth's body and killing him instantly. His companions instantly shot the murderer through the head with a revolver making him a corpse a second or two after the fall of Ellsworth. The house was immediately surrounded and all the inmates made prisoners."

Mechanicville, New York, is the native town of Col. Ellsworth. His aged father happened to be in the telegraph office at that place, when the intelligence of his son's death was received.

A deep sensation prevails throughout the country. The Chicago Tribune accompanies the intelligence with the following notice of the deceased:

"Aside from the distinction acquired by Col. Ellsworth in drilling his famous Zouaves and preparing his volume of tactics, he left upon all his acquaintances the impression of unusual force of character. When we consider his limited advantages in the way of early education, we can be surprised at the method, distinctness and compact brevity of his language. He was accustomed to explain and illustrate the evolutions of cavalry, infantry or artillery, to describe an arm or a uniform, or relate an anecdote, in words as clear, pointed and forcible as an accomplished paragraphist. His capacity for command, his self-possession, his personal courage and dignity were all proved in that remarkable trip to the Eastern cities where he created such a furor with his modest clerks and book-keepers in the Zouave drill. A national reputation was made in a time of profound peace by an obscure young man, who never saw West Point, is a rarity indeed. The facility with which he mastered the most minute details of company drill was not more remarkable than the grasp with which he comprehended the movements and requirements of an army. The military bill which was introduced in the Legislature at its last regular session, and which passed the House, was entirely his work, and in view of the circumstances, nearly perfect as possible. With a few alterations the same bill was again introduced at the special session and again passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate by one or two votes."

"We mourn his loss for his country's sake. He and his men were the first in Alexandria; he was the first to tear down the emblem of treason in Virginia--the first, also, to fall. The Fire Zouaves will have wider and more lasting renown than the death of their gifted and gallant young Colonel. The public mourning in Washington and the deep feeling excited in New York by the tragedy attest how wide and deep a sympathy is reached by the catastrophe, and how fully the public recognized the heroic spirit of Ephraim E. Ellsworth."

The ladies of Winona have presented a beautiful National Flag to the Company from that city.

Two regiments of mounted frontier men will be raised to counteract the operations of rebels in New Mexico and Arizona. F. H. Stanton will command as Brigadier General.

The fund proposed to be raised for the parents of Col. Ellsworth is rapidly augmenting, in contributions of one dollar.

Francis E. Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth's murder, is a printer of Troy, N. Y.

The concentration of a large army in Southern Illinois, for operations down the Mississippi, may be expected in course of the next few weeks.

DO THEY KISS ME AT HOME?
BY A STRANGER.

Do they kiss me at home? do they kiss me not? Would he kiss me at home? Would he kiss me not? To know that my name was forgotten, As though I had never been here.

To know that the father and mother, And the brother and sister, And the friends who were dear to me, Had forgotten me quite from their view.

Do they kiss me at home? do they kiss me not? When no longer I am upon the stage, And do those who are dear to me, And who I have loved so dearly, Forget me by day and by night?

Do the friends who once loved me as a "boy," And others who loved me as a "man," Have each of them forgotten me? And do those who are dear to me, And who I have loved so dearly, Forget me by day and by night?

Do they kiss me at home? do they kiss me not? When no longer I am upon the stage, And do those who are dear to me, And who I have loved so dearly, Forget me by day and by night?

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ceased and tied to a stump, and the crowd went for my tent--that water proof pavilion wherein instruction and amusement had been so much combined, at 15 cents per head--and tore it all to pieces. Meanwhile dirty-faced boys were throwing stones and empty beer bottles at my meager brow, and taking other improper liberties with my person. Resistance was useless, for a variety of reasons, as I readily observed.

The Seeshers confiscated my statuettes by smashing them to atoms. Then they went to my money box and confiscated all my loose change therein contained. They then went and burst in my cages, let in all the animals loose, a small but healthy tiger among the rest. This tiger has a eccentric way of tearing dogs to pieces, and I allers speak from his general conduct that he had no hesitation in servin' human beings in the same way if he could get them. Excuse me if I was crool, but I laried bosterosly when I saw that tiger spring in among the people. "Go it my sweet case!" I hardly exclaimed, "I forgive you for biting my left thumb with all my heart! Rip 'em up like a bully tiger whose lare has been invaded by Seeshers!"

I can't say for certain that the tiger seized injured any of them, but as he was seen a few days afterwards sun miles distant, with a large and well selected assortment of seats of trovis in his mouth, and as he looked as the he'd havin' sun villent exercise, I rather guess he did. "You will therefore perceive that they didn't confiscate him much."

I was carried to Montgomery in luras, and placed in durns vial. The jail was a ornery edifice, but the table was liberally supplied with Bakin and Cabbidge. This was a good variety, for when I did not hanker after Bakin I could help myself to Cabbidge.

I had nobody to talk to nor nothing to talk about, and I was very lonely, especially on the first day, so when the jailer parst my lonely self, I put the few stray hairs on the back part of my head, (I'm bald now, but there was a time when I wore sweet auburn ringlets) into as dishevel'd state as possible, & rollin my eyes like a manyack, I eride: "Stay, jailer, stay! I am not mad, but soon shall be if you don't bring me something to Talk!" He bring me some newspapers for which I thanked him kindly.

At last I got an interview with Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy. He was quite perlit, and axed me to sit down and talk with me. I did it, when he laried and sed his gallant men had bin a little enthusiastic in confiscatin my show.

"Yes," sed I, "they confiscated me too much. I had some hosses confiscated in the same way ont, but the confiscators air now proundin stun in the States Prison at Injinyapully."

"Wal, wal, Injinyapully, you are at liberty to depart; you air friendly to the South, I know. Even now we have many frens in the North who sympathize with us, and want to join in this fight."

"J. Davis, there's your great mistake. Many of us was your sincere friends, and thought certain parties among us was fustian entirely too much. But J. Davis, the think you fire a gun at the piece of der cloth called the Star Spangled Banner, the North gits up and rises on massy, in defence of that banner. Not agin you as individuals--not agin the South even--but to save the flag."

"Should indeed be weak in the knees, and sound in the heart, milk-white in the liver, and soft in the hed, if we stood quibly by and saw this glorious Goyment smashed to pieces either by a furin or a intestine foe. The gentle-hearted mother lates to take her child across her knee, but she knows it is her duty to do it. So we shall late to whip the naughty South, but we must do it if you don't wollop you out of your boots!" J. Davis, it is my decyded opinion that the Southern South is makin a egregius mutton-head of herself!"

"Go on air, you're safe enuff. You're too small powder for me!" sed the President of the Southern Confederacy.

"Wal, let him scream. If your eagle can amuse himself by screamin, let him went." The men among me, for I was busy making change.

"We air cum, sir, upon a matter of dooty." "You're right, captain, it's every man's dooty to see my show," sed I.

"We air cum." "And that's the reason you air here," sed I, larin one of my silvery larfs. I thawt if he wanted to gawk I'd giv cum of my sparklin eyeglasses.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

Impudence and Lying Sublimated.

Were it not for the terrible consequences resulting, not only to the South, but to the entire country, from the treasonable acts of the rebels, some of their lies would excite merriment. It would appear that the flame of treason is kept alive and glowing through systematic falsehoods; and the greater and more improbable the fabrications, the more readily are they believed. The system of falsification pursued is perhaps necessary, for the entire plot of treason is founded upon the most stupendous falsehoods. The tyranny of the usurpers makes it death to read a northern paper unless it be a Tory sheet. A perfect embargo is placed upon intelligence, for intelligence with the masses would be an element that could not be controlled for such unholy purposes. And having thus cut off the people from all access to the truth, a deliberate system of falsehood is resorted to by the secession papers for the purpose of misleading the people and inflaming their passions to madness as the only means of enlisting them against the Government.

As an illustration of this fact, we give an example from the New Orleans Picayune. It is from the Washington correspondent of that paper, published with all the sanctity of truth, and endorsed as such by the editors. It is as follows:

"All the Massachusetts troops now in Washington are negroes, with the exception of two or three drummer boys. General Butler, in command, is a native of Liberia. Our readers may recollect Old Ben the barber, who kept a shop in Poplar street, and emigrated to Liberia with a small competence. General Butler is his son."

On the morning of the appearance of the Picayune, nine-tenths of the population of New Orleans stood aghast, and three-fourths of them were lashed into fury by the monstrous lie. Here is a paper of wide circulation and commanding influence, whose editor has met this same General Butler in every National Democratic Convention, probably, for the last twenty years, who has known him as a leading Democrat for a quarter of a century, who has seen him in Congress and in the Cabinet, holding the highest positions which Democratic Administration could confer, deliberately declaring that he is a negro, the son of Old Ben, the barber, whom his city readers know, and who emigrated to Liberia, where this son, General Butler, was born! And to cap the climax, and fan the fanaticism of his ignorant readers to fire heat, it is deliberately asserted that this negro General Butler is the commander of the Massachusetts troops, has under him an army of five thousand men, with only two or three white drummer boys in the whole army of fifty or twenty thousand now at Fortress Monroe!

Is it surprising that treason flourishes where the only mental food is falsehood?

The Advance Guard!

Our readers have heretofore been furnished with some of the details of the movements of two regiments sent out from Alexandria in a western direction on a reconnoitering expedition. In their course they took up the rails of the railroad leading to Richmond and pulled down the telegraph wires. All the advance troops were instructed to answer the challenges of the rebel pickets—"who goes there?" "THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES!" This answer, in all instances, made the rebels beat a precipitate retreat. With such instructions, each soldier must have felt the dignity of his calling, and under the inspiration would have braved any danger and conquered any foe.

He Lied!

John Tyler, once President of the United States, is now one of the vilest traitors in Virginia. In 1844, when John Tyler was President, he delivered a message to Congress—it was on the 20th of August—in which he used the following language:

"I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of threats of dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or the South. The glory of my country, its safety and prosperity, alike depend on union, and he who would contemplate its destruction, even for a moment, and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of the human race."

John Tyler is now endeavoring to destroy the Government which he then pretended to revere. Should not "the deepest anathemas of the human race" be hurled upon him?

Two hundred able-bodied seamen are advertised for at Savannah for the Confederate naval service. The principal inducement appears to be that "four cents per day will be allowed for grog." So says the advertisement.

A Sublime Spectacle.

The history of the world does not present such another spectacle of sublimity as that presented by the Government of the United States at this hour. It demonstrates the beauty, the power, and the grandeur of a Republican Government, in the hands of an intelligent and patriotic people. Within forty days, time upon the simple request of the acknowledged head of the Government, twenty loyal States have rushed to the rescue of the country, with two hundred thousand men under arms—men who have sacrificed business and the comforts and enjoyments of home, giving that close and cheerful attention necessary to attain a military education, and subjecting themselves to the obedience and hardships of the soldier's life, not as a matter of adventure or excitement or for plunder, but actuated by the loftiest motives of patriotism. No kingly power upon earth could have accomplished such a magnificent feat—neither by persuasion or coercion. Here it has been done by the simple stroke of the pen, and the manipulation of a little instrument that could be placed in a man's hand.

Nor is this all. The dedication of two hundred thousand citizens—representing every avocation in life—has been accompanied by a similar advance of the material substance of our people. Men have lost sight of the value of money, only as it may be valuable for the support of the Government. Millions of dollars have been unlocked and freely bestowed upon the cause, and multiplied millions more will be unlocked and poured out like the generous rain. And still more.—Twenty millions of free and generous hearts beat as if by pulsation. Political, local, and all other jealousies and differences are forgotten, and buried deep beneath the surging waves of the hour. The sentiment of a great people is—

"A union of hearts, a union of hands, a union of lakes, a union of lands!"

Such a spectacle is without a parallel. Such a power will prove invincible.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER.

The last letter of Col. Ellsworth—except one to his affianced bride, written at the same time—was addressed to his father and another. The sad fate of the gallant officer attaches interest to the letter:

HARPOUR, 177 Zeebree, New York, June 1, 1861.

My dear father and mother:—

I am inclined to the opinion that your entrance to the city of Alexandria will be a happy one, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty, and tonight, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be. I am confident that I have not even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me.

My darling and ever-loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect and care for you.

ELMER.

230,000,000!

We see stated in an exchange that the South is indebted to New York City merchants in the sum of \$230,000,000. The whole loss of that city by the great fire in 1835 was only \$25,000,000. This immense sum is to be liquidated by an utter and most shameful repudiation of the whole matter. Add to these \$230,000,000 the amount these men have stolen from the Government in money, military stores and arms, Government bonds, &c., and a parallel in raciality cannot be found in history. Has not a just God borne with these accumulating evils until he has determined to say to them—"Vengeance is mine," and is he not now raising up armies to scatter them as a people to the winds, and to bring them to the dust? In the public eye of the past few months, we believe we can see a higher power than that of man overruling and directing the action of our Government.

ONE OF THE BLESSINGS OF SECESSION.

Among the laws passed by the North Carolina Legislature, at its late extra session, was one authorizing the issue by the State of five hundred thousand dollars in notes from five cents up to one dollar—in five cents, ten cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar.—Suspicious denominations. Besides looking like being hard up, it looks like lager beer and whiskey currency.

A QUESTION.

The question now is—Is it better to spend hundreds of millions of treasure, and sacrifice a million lives, if need be, and save the country; or spare the dollars and lives, and become slaves and barbarians and let the country go to the devil? The united response is—save the country and make any and every sacrifice for principle.

Col. Ellsworth, at the time of his death, was engaged to Miss Carrie Spafford, a young lady of seventeen, the daughter of Charles Spafford, a wealthy citizen of Rockford, Illinois. Miss Spafford was recently a student in the Carroll Institute Brooklyn. The marriage would probably have taken place ere this, but for the breaking out of the war.

Slave Refuges.

The "peculiar institution" begins to quiver and shake. Already, fugitives from labor are beginning to flock to the camps of the loyal army as places of refuge—respite from the lash and the bludgeon. This is a natural result. The officers in command, however, are either sending them back or holding them as prisoners of war, making them useful to the army. This is right. We wish to show the South and the world that our object is to maintain the constitutional government—not to make war upon local institutions. The result of the total extinction of slavery will be worked out by the natural course of events—the southern people are themselves accomplishing this result. Neither will the Government "countenance slave insurrections," though the Confederates are poisoning the blood of our armies and assassinating our officers—placing themselves on a level with the Sopes of India or the maddened and butchering hordes of Syria. We are strong enough to maintain the Government in an honorable manner, but it will not be surprising, if the dastardly mode of warfare adopted by the Confederates is persisted in, if it should lead to similar retaliation.

Letter from Mr. A. T. Stewart.

Learning that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, had tendered the United States Government a loan of a million dollars, a dry goods firm in Memphis, Tenn., customers of Mr. Stewart, and his debtors to a large amount, addressed him a letter upon the subject, assuring him that, if he had made such an offer, the Memphis firm would decline to cancel its indebtedness, upon the close of the war. Mr. Stewart replied as follows:

New York, April 20.

Dear Sir:—Your letter requesting to know whether or not I had offered a million dollars to the Government for the purpose of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself nor your friends would pay their debts to the firm as they matured, has been received.

The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggregated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability; but whatever may be your determination or that of others in the South, it shall not change my course. All that I have of position and wealth, I owe to the free institutions of the United States, under which, in common with all others North and South, protection to life, liberty and property have been enjoyed in the fullest manner. The Government to which these blessings are due calls upon her citizens to protect the Capital of the Union from threatened assault, and although the offer to which you refer has not in terms been made, I yet dedicate all I have, and will, if need, give my life to the service of the country—for to that country I am bound by the strongest ties of affection and duty.

I had hoped that Tennessee would be loyal to the Constitution. But however extensive may be the secession of repudiators, as long as there are any to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, I shall be with them, supporting the flag. Yours, &c., ALEX. T. STEWART.

Affairs in Alabama.

Mr. Jacob Mall, of this city, has just shown us a translation of a letter from an intelligent German lady dated at Sumnerfield, Alabama, May 14th, which gives a graphic description of affairs in that interesting portion of the Southern footstool. Speaking of the danger of slave insurrections in the absence of the male portion of the community, she says:

"We are constantly in the most imminent danger. Every white citizen in this community over the age of 16 has been compelled to join the army, leaving women and children defenceless and helpless. Not a day passes but murders are committed by the infuriated blacks, and we are in constant fear of slave insurrections. We are frightened by every noise—even the rustling of a leaf brings terror."

"Speaking of supplies and prospects of crops, she says:—

"We are in great distress for food and clothing—our supplies of each being short. Flour is already fifteen dollars a barrel, and advancing. We are in a measure cut off from foreign supplies, and incoming crops are very unprosperous. We have cotton, but cotton will not satisfy hunger."

A Pair of them!

The Southern Confederacy has got a pair of sweet-scented pinks in her army, figuring in the capacity of Generals. One of them is the late Secretary Floyd, the man who for two years was engaged in stealing the arms and bonds and money of the General Government and transferring the spoils to his own use and that of the rebels. If he gets an opportunity he will steal the same property and sell it back to the United States; or perhaps to a foreign power.

The other is General Pillow—the man who, in the Mexican war, being ordered to throw up an entrenchment to keep the enemy out of his camp, dug the ditch on the wrong side, thus fencing his men out of his own camp, where they would have been compelled to receive the enemy's fire without the means of cover or retreat or cut their way through them. This is the man in command at Memphis and detailed to take care of the western boys at Cairo.

This Morning's News.

Senator Douglas is Dead!

150,000 More Troops Wanted!

\$100,000,000 LOAN!

Callan Military Movement in Western Virginia.

Senator Douglas died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. His remains will be taken to Washington. Every loyal heart of the country will mourn his loss, which is almost irreparable at this crisis of our nation.

A dispatch of yesterday from Annapolis says that Col. Smith, of the 13th New York regiment, took 750 muskets from the country will mourn his loss, which is almost irreparable at this crisis of our nation.

It is positively ascertained that at a cabinet meeting on Saturday, it was decided to make a further requisition of 150,000 men to serve during the war.

It is considered certain that Congress will authorize a loan of \$100,000,000, at eight or ten per cent, which will be offered and notes issued from \$50 to \$1,000 in value.

The Wheeling intelligence of Saturday announces the breaking up of a rebel camp of five or six hundred men, at Buffalo on the approach of the Ohio Regiment.

The same paper reports that the seventh and fifth Indiana regiments are in Virginia, en route for Granton.

By the end of the week the Government expects to have 25,000 troops in Virginia near Alexandria, 20,000 at Granton, 20,000 near Harper's Ferry, 15,000 at Fortress Monroe, and 10,000 around Baltimore, Annapolis and the Relay House.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Two regiments of troops in command of Col. Kelly, of the 1st Virginia Volunteers, and the other commanded by Col. Crittenden, of the Indiana volunteers, left Granton early last night, and after marching through a trenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels two thousand strong at Philippi, Virginia, routing them, killing fifteen, and capturing a large lot of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions and camp baggage. The surprise was complete and at our last advices the Federal troops were in pursuit of the rebels, and it is quite probable that many prisoners will be captured. Col. Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.—THE REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIA.—EX-PULSION OF GEN. BUTLER.—FROM RICHMOND—THE REBEL TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

[Tribune's dispatch.]—Several Virginia men—arrived in Georgetown today, having been forced to leave their homes by threats of violence from secessionists if they remained. Such of the Union men of the counties of Eastern Virginia, opposite this city, who are leaving.

Carl Schurz has been deprived of the gratification of proceeding with his brigade to Fortress Monroe. His leave of absence as Minister to Spain was revoked and he will at once enter upon his duties as Minister.

Eleven steamers are at the Washington Navy Yard, loading with ammunition stores, &c., for an unknown destination. The troops now stationed at the Capital are to-day moving to their new quarters in the general encampment.

Two men forced into the service by the Virginia authorities at Richmond have arrived at Washington. They report that the rebels could get within a reasonable fighting distance of Alexandria, and that the city would be cut off from the Potomac.

It is stated that a number of vessels were fitted out here for some destination not publicly disclosed.

The following dispatch, received at the Navy Yard between four and five o'clock this morning, affords an explanation.

The Keystone State arrived at noon and reports that in passing Aquia Creek, the Federal and Annapolis were engaged the battery at Aquia Creek with success. Will send the Potomac with her ten-inch guns, to assist.

(Signed) CAPT. DALLGERS.

Commander at the Navy Yard.

Immediately on receipt of the dispatch the Navy Department ordered two men-of-war down to support Captain Warren.

The loyal people of Virginia are not to be deprived of the mail service under the recent order of the Post Office Department. If they should be temporarily suspended by the general order they will be restored upon due advice of the fact at Alexandria. A new Collector having been appointed, the port has been reopened to the commerce of the country, and therefore vessels will arrive as heretofore.

Ohio Regiment on board was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle.

Geo. W. Ballen of Chillicothe, was killed, and one soldier had his thigh broken, and a large number more or less bruised and injured.

FRIDAY'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Additional returns from Virginia give the Union majorities in nineteen counties, 13,032. These counties gave for Lincoln in 1860, 215 votes.

It appears now that we shall not hear so much about returning fugitive slaves. Gen. Butler has given a decision which will furnish a precedent to be very cheerfully followed.

Three slaves belonging to Col. Mallory, now in command of the rebel forces near Hampton, having got into their heads some "vague notions of freedom," as well as some very distinct notions that they were about to be sent further South, presented themselves at Fortress Monroe and sought protection. The rebel Colonel sent an officer with flag of truce, and had the inconceivable impudence to demand that the negroes should be given up under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Gen. Butler stated that under existing circumstances he considered the slaves contraband goods, and held them accordingly. He had in fact, put them to work. So the Colonel was dismissed.

The Border State Conference met at Frankfort, Ky., on Monday last. Delegates were present from Kentucky and Missouri only. Ex-Senator Crittenden was chosen President of the Convention. He said it was the duty of the Convention to devise the means if possible to restore the broken peace and prosperity at a time when the very existence of our government and country is threatened.

On Tuesday the Convention adopted Mr. Wickliffe's resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the objects for which the Convention was called, and also Crittenden's original amendment proposed to the Senate of the United States, with such other amendments as will secure to the slave States their just and equal rights under the constitution.

On the 28th, Col. Leidesdorf, addressing the New York Seventh Regiment, informed them that their time of enlistment had expired, and they were at liberty to return home if they desired; but the Secretary of War would be glad if they would remain in Washington three days longer. Every man shouted he was ready to stay for that time and as much longer as the government desired. It is understood that the government does not feel at liberty to detain them longer than the time for which they enlisted. They will return to New York.

The appointment of Ex-Governor Banks of Massachusetts to the very arduous and responsible post of Commissioner General, will give the country great satisfaction. His fitness for the place is unquestioned. He unites in himself the honesty for business and that inflexible integrity which are needed in the office he will fill. Upon him will devolve much of the comfort of the volunteers, and not a little of the success of their movements.

There can be no doubt that he will do his part well. He is the right man in the right place.

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New York May 31.

Orders were issued on Friday to arm and equip seven regiments. Some six regiments leave tomorrow and Sunday for Fortress Monroe and Washington.

The Times says it is understood that the habeas corpus writ in the Merriam case will be suspended, and possibly the functions of Judge Taney.

The Post's special dispatch says: Preparations are evidently making for a forward movement of Government troops. They are all under orders, and are ready to march at a moment's notice. The probable object is a sudden concentration upon the rebel forces in Virginia.

A party of fifty rebels reached Baltimore from Harper's Ferry. They are Baltimoreans. Gen. Cadwalader had as many on them.

A rumor is current in Baltimore that the tug Yankee had been captured by the rebels in the harbor. She is now at the Navy Yard.

New York, May 31, 6 p.m.

The Tribune's dispatch says all is quiet at Fort Monroe. There were 150 negroes at the fort, and their number was increasing.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage dated the eighth day of September A. D. 1857, executed by Truman M. Smith of the city of St. Paul, in the then Territory (now State) of Minnesota, as mortgagor, and delivered to George H. Marsh, of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of September A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock p.m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 656 and 657. The right of power of sale in said mortgage is now due and is due on said mortgage and mortgagee has caused to be published in said county of Washington, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock a.m., to pay and satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

GEORGE H. MARSH, Mortgagee.

Wm. A. McClellan, Auctioneer.

Dated this 1st day of June, A. D. 1861.—277

FRIDAY'S NEWS.—25,000 REBELS APPROACHING DEATH'S DOORS.—A CONFLICT IMMINENT.—SPOTTING NORTHERN TROOPS.—MARCHING ORDERS.—BEAUREGARD COMING NORTH FOR HIS HEALTH.—ACQUIA CREEK BATTERY ASSAULTED, &c.

Washington, May 30.

No movement of troops took place to-day near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that General Lee was approaching the city. The rumor was given out by a person employed by the Quartermaster General of Philadelphia, who had been sent to the city to procure supplies for the army. The rumor was given out by a person employed by the Quartermaster General of Philadelphia, who had been sent to the city to procure supplies for the army.

Charges have been filed by Secretary Cameron, representing that one of the men employed by the Quartermaster General of Philadelphia, who had been sent to the city to procure supplies for the army, had been guilty of embezzlement.

The prizes valued at over \$80,000, which were to be given to the volunteers who should capture the rebels, have been distributed.

With the 30,000 troops near Fairfax, there are 1,000 negroes in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce and the privations fall first on the slaves.

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and found the spot perfectly clear. They saw Miss Tracy, one of the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Association, and report every thing undisturbed. It is interesting to know that Miss Tracy has been assured of the comfort of the volunteers, and not a little of the success of their movements.

There can be no doubt that he will do his part well. He is the right man in the right place.

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LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
Advertisers will please remember that the MESSENGER has a circulation of nearly double that of any other paper in the St. Croix Valley.

ADVERTISE.—Dull times are the very best for advertisers. What little is going on, they get; while others are grumbling, they pay their way, and with a newspaper for a life preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others around are sinking.

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—The advertisement of the steamer Enterprise will be found in our advertising columns. The Enterprise will run regularly in the St. Croix trade during the season of navigation, making tri-weekly trips from Prescott to the Falls, arriving at this city each day at 12 o'clock.

MILITARY.—A Home Guard has been organized at St. Croix Falls, and is composed of as a crack company of men. Col. M. M. Samuel is Captain, and W. J. Vincent and A. J. Bartlett Lieutenants. Uniform, blue shirt and grey pants. Success to our neighbors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received from the franks of Hon. M. S. Wilkinson and H. M. Rice, copies of Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. They are valuable works and highly prized by us. The kindness of the donors is greatly appreciated.

A BARK CHASE.—As the steamer Enterprise was coming down from the Falls a few days ago, four large black bears were seen crossing the river from the Wisconsin to the Minnesota shore. (Chas. Jewell was at the wheel and gave them a spirited chase, but Messrs. Baum were too fast for the little steamer and made the shore before overtaking them.)

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—A. Cairns, correspondent of the Providence Journal writes that upon the occasion of the recent visit of the Hon. Emerson Ethridge and friends to that place, and when about to depart for Tennessee, he was urged by those present to make a speech. Mr. E., with deep emotion, replied, "No, not now; but when the bird of peace spread her wings, and the bird of peace spread her wings, when these rivers flow once more with peace and good will through a united and governed land, I will come and talk to you from the depths of a grateful heart."

Fort Ridgely.—We have received a communication from our correspondent at Fort Ridgely, but at too late an hour for publication today. The two companies stationed there—the Stillwater Company being one of them—arrived at the Fort last Thursday evening, where they found everything in comfortable order. The health of the men was good. On the following morning the return boat took aboard the U. S. troops stationed there under command of Maj. Patten, who arrived at St. Paul on Sunday, en route for Pittsburgh.

To Delinquents!—We have a word personal to about three-fourths of our patrons. We want money, and we must have it. We do not like to dun at any time, and particularly in a public manner, and have only done so on one former occasion; but we cannot longer publish a paper on good wishes and unperformed promises to pay. We have been doing so to considerable extent during times of peace, but we cannot now, in times of war. More than ever heretofore—since the prostration of business and a corresponding falling off of advertising and jobbing—we are compelled to rely upon our receipts for subscriptions to meet our daily expenses. If every subscriber would pay promptly, the revenue would not pay one-half of our expenses. Hence the necessity of prompt payment. Otherwise, the names of delinquents will be stricken from our books and their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection. We have borne with this class of patrons until forbearance has well-nigh run out.

MARRIED.—At Marine, on Sunday 16th May, by Rev. Geo. Spaulding, Mr. A. P. Ballard, of Marine, and Miss Cynthia M. Meyer, of Stillwater.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. In Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of James P. White, deceased. A. Whitney, minor children of George A. Whitney, late of said Boston, deceased, representing that said minor are the owners of certain real estate in said petition described, situate in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota; and further representing that it would be beneficial to his said wards to have the said real estate sold, and the proceeds invested for their benefit; and praying that a license may be granted to him as such guardian for the sale of said real estate. It is therefore ordered that the next of said said wards, and all persons interested in their estate, appear before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of said estate.

NOTICE.—And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLMES & MURDOCK. Judges of Probate. Dated, Stillwater, May 22nd, 1861. 1861.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich was in town a few days since. He leaves for Washington soon to attend the extra session of Congress which meets on the fourth of July.

LOOK TO THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—The time has gone by when people are expected to run from store to store and shop to shop to look for any particular wares or merchandise needed. Advertising has become an institution—a necessity—a system of trade, and instead of running all over creation to find out by personal inquiry, where certain articles can be found, people almost universally turn to the advertising columns of their local paper before starting on a shopping expedition, to ascertain just where they can find the article desired. The most successful business men understand this and are the most extensive advertisers.

MONEY OR WILD CAT—THAT'S THE QUESTION!—The greatest trouble now encountered in the North-western business affairs, arises from the infamous "stump tail" currency of Wisconsin and Illinois with which the West has been flooded for years past. The evils arising from this state of things can be corrected for the future. Our farmers still hold large amounts of grain which is in demand. Dealers will impose this depreciated currency upon the community just as long as the community will suffer the imposition. Our grain is needed, and if holders will refuse to sell except for coin or eastern currency, purchasers will soon come to terms. The grain is here and must be moved, and is in the power of holders to say whether it shall be moved with "stump tail" rags or with gold and silver.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.—The war excitement creates a demand for newspapers. Everybody reads the papers at such a time as this, and hence the sagacious business man will not lose the opportunity of placing his business before the eyes of every man, woman and child. The dull times is another argument in favor of liberal advertising which is understood by but few. Instead of contracting his advertising bills as a matter of economy in dull times, the sagacious business man will enlarge his advertising. It was during the hard times of 1857, when not now; but when the bird of war had folded his wings, and the bird of peace spread her wings, when these rivers flow once more with peace and good will through a united and governed land, I will come and talk to you from the depths of a grateful heart.

DEATH OF MRS. ARMSTRONG.—The subject of the following notice, together with her husband, made many warm friends during their sojourn in this city the past winter. The intelligence of her death, though not unexpected, will be received with profound regret. We copy from the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel, of the 22d:

"The friends and relatives of Mrs. Jesse J. Armstrong, in this vicinity, were startled to hear the painful news of her death at Toledo, on Thursday last, May 10th. Deceased was the daughter of Thomas Moulton, Esq. of Floyd. She went last fall with her husband to Stillwater, Minnesota, to pass the winter for the benefit of her health; for a while she improved, but that insidious disease, consumption, had too strong a hold upon her, to give much room for hope, and the latter part of the winter she grew worse. Failing health made it desirable and her anxious to return to her relatives in this locality, and her husband started with her eastward, by means of easy conveyances she reached Toledo Thursday morning; that night she died in that city, having given birth to a child that day, surviving its mother. The remains of mother and child in the same coffin, reached here Saturday, and the funeral services took place Monday forenoon, at Mr. Moulton's residence, in Floyd, when Rev. Dr. Bellamy preached a touching discourse to a large and deeply affected audience; the remains were deposited in Rome Cemetery."

"The deceased was an amiable, affectionate and most estimable woman; she had a large circle of loving and admiring friends, who feel deeply and keenly the loss of one so worthy and so beloved. Her age was 28."

ONLY DIRECT LINE.—To Burlington, Montpelier, Saint Albans, Northfield, White River Junction, Concord, Nashua, Lowell and Boston. Through tickets for sale in connection with Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways, at the office of D. W. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Stillwater, 21 Lake Street, Chicago.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.—Sole by FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 35 Lake Street, Chicago. Be careful to buy only the genuine. April 8, 1860—21-ly

Exchange, Banking and Collection.—OF DILLING & SCHEFFER, STILLWATER, MINN. Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe. KEYS & DALLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER, Nov. 23, 1858.]

Notice.—OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday evening. LEVY & DANIELS.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000.
H. KELLOGG, Secy. S. L. LOOMIS, Pres.
R. E. H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.
CHICAGO, ILL. 1860.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY is a national corporation, with a complete system of agencies established throughout the country; and devoting its entire line and resources to the business of FIRE INSURANCE, (being free from the disasters attendant upon the Marine business) and possessing a Cash Capital of \$400,000, with large Cash Surplus, pledged for the prompt satisfaction of all claims; with competent adjusters to attend and settle claims in making up proofs, after superior advantage to those desiring Reliable Indemnity against Loss by Fire.

Applications solicited, policies issued and received, and LOSSES PAID AT THIS AGENCY, BY L. R. CORNMAN, Agent, Stillwater, Minn.

FOR SALE, AND WANTED!
Extra Superior Family Flour, by the Barrel or Sack.
Superior Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed, Salt by the Barrel, Dwelling Houses, lots, wild and improved Lands for sale or rent.
Two spans of horses.
Cash paid for WHEAT.
WANTED—One hundred acres of Land broken for spring planting. C. CARL.

WANTED.
DISORDERED Illinois and Wisconsin currency bought on favorable terms by D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO., Stillwater, April 30, 1861.—1861.

Wanted, 5,000 Hides.
Of which we will pay the highest market price in cash. KESSLER & RIEHL.

FEELING.
Of all widths, and of the best material, for sale by KESSLER & RIEHL.

Hardware and Tools.
For sale cheap for Cash, by KESSLER & RIEHL.

5,000 Bushels Plastering Hair.
For sale, at wholesale or retail, by KESSLER & RIEHL.

1,000 Sides of Harness Leather.
For sale, at wholesale or retail, by KESSLER & RIEHL.

White Lime.
Just received, for sale low for cash at the Brown Warehouse. D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

Dried Apples.
For sale, to close consignment, 25 bushels choice Dried Apples at 6 cents per pound by the barrel, cash. D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

First Class Insurance.
NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 67 Wall St. New York.
STOCK CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN, \$200,000,000.
SURPLUS, 104,018,000.
LIABILITIES, \$0.
L. G. BATES, Secy. J. D. STEIN, Pres.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF BROOKLYN, New York.
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Philander Selw, Secy. W. NEUKIRCH, Pres.
Agent for the above Companies, at the office of D. W. ARMSTRONG, 21 Lake Street, Chicago.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

FIRST ARRIVAL!

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS!

Millinery Articles!

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!
SECOND QUALITY (usually sold for 12 1/2-2 cents)
TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!
And a General Variety of Fancy & Staple Goods!

AT LOW PRICES:
W. E. THORNE,
HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK, STILLWATER.

MONEY! MONEY!
WE TAKE ALL
Of the Wisconsin Money that has been agreed upon to be taken by the Wisconsin bankers at par, and others not enumerated on the list at their market value. We take all of the Illinois Bank notes at what they are worth in Chicago—so bring on your uncurrent money and Get Rid of it While You Can!

Our stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., is complete, and we are selling everything CHEAPER THAN EVER!
Call soon if you want bargains. LEVY & DANIELS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
We have just received, white and colored shaker hoods, all sizes; Bonnets, Hats and Flats (direct from New York) of the latest and most fashionable styles; all kinds of Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c., to be sold lower than ever. Also an assortment of Mantillas, shawls, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

LEVY & DANIELS.
N. P. Another lot of those children's shoes at 25 cents a pair.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!
We have just received a Large Assortment of New Style Calicoes, Gingham, Chamois, all colors; pillow-case cotton, sheetings, shirtings, Mantillas, Gloves, Goggles, Hosiery of all kinds, a large lot of Bonnet-Ribbons very cheap; knitting cotton. Sheeted wool, table Linens, Embroidered collars, shawls and trimmings, Bonnets, Flowers, Ruches, Shaker Hoods, Hats and Flats, also a large assortment of shoes which we will sell at reduced prices.

LEVY & DANIELS.
Stillwater, March 2, 1861.

NOTICE, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of J. A. Bates, would respectfully inform the public that he intends to keep up the reputation of the business in all things, and would invite all in want of a good article of Groceries, Provision, Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where these articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN H. HELLMAN.
Stillwater, March 2, 1861.

MRS. BIXBY desires to inform the Ladies of Stillwater and vicinity that she has received the millinery business, and has just received a choice selection of the very latest styles of Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c., which she will sell at the very lowest prices, and in the most satisfactory manner. April 24, 1861. LEVY & DANIELS.

LINSEED OIL.
A very large supply, cheap at CARL BROS.

1861.] [1861.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.,
Commission, Forwarding, RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.
PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.
Agents for North Western Express Co.
Northern Line of Packets.
Sale of Tickets for the Rail Road East and South.
The Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co.
General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.
N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.
BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEE, STILLWATER, MINN.

THOS. J. YORKE,
REGISTER OF DEEDS
And Conveyancer.
Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Prompt and Special Attention given to the Payment of Taxes for Real Estate, throughout the State of Minnesota and North-Western Wisconsin. Also, will furnish correct Abstracts of Title to any land in Washington Co., Minnesota, from date of location, down to the last holder.

REFERENCES GIVEN TO
Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Hon. S. Johnson, " "
Hon. W. W. McKinnon, " "
Hon. A. J. Van Vorhis, " "
Christopher Carl, Banker, " "
Hurling & Schaffer, " "
Hon. A. Emery, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Wm. L. Manning, Banker, " "
Hon. J. H. Smith, " "
J. J. Knox & Co., " "
John R. Irvine, " "
H. McKenny, Dealer in Real Estate, " "
" 14-25-27

WINTER STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions!!
J. SCHUPP,
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles:
VIENNA COFFEE, TEAR FLOUR, RICE, BUTTER, BEEF, LARD, COUNTRY CHEESE, NATURAL PRESERVES.
PIE FRUIT, JELLIES, GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CAN AND COVE OYSTERS, &c., &c.
Together with a choice lot of Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionery, Toys &c., together with almost every article to be found in a general GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT, which will be sold at the lowest possible figures for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he invites his friends to call and Examine his Stock.
Store in Nelson's Building, MAIN STREET.
Oct. 31, 1859—7-6m

H. M. CRANDALL!
Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINN.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS!
Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, CAMPHENE, Coal Oil, AND

Burning Fluid,
Fine Toilet soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Patent Medicines, FANCY GOODS, PURE

WINE AND LIQUORS!
For Medical Uses.
All carefully selected and warranted genuine, at prices to suit the times for cash only.

Blacksmithing,
OF ALL KINDS done at the new shop near the Putnam House, for pay. Anything to be cast or worn, taken in payment for work. But not a cent of old paper!

Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing.
HEATON & KEEFE.
Stillwater, Aug. 30, 1860—49-4f

LIGHTNING RODS.
THE subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Washington county and vicinity that he is prepared to put up the celebrated

Manson's Tubular Copper Lightning Rods, in the best style and at the lowest possible prices. GEO. M. SEYMOUR.
Stillwater, June 5, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY Vandervoort, Dickman & Co., The Place Warehouse, Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago. Weight set of Level No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. 25-3f

DELY DANCEROUS!
BY LATE ADVICE
We have been informed that owing to the state of affairs now existing in Our Country, all kinds of Goods are advancing in Price! We will continue to sell what we have on hand at former prices. Those in want should purchase now—by delaying to do so they may have to pay at least twenty-five per cent more for their goods and secure bargains while you can.

LEVY & DANIELS.
Ladies Dress Trimmings.
In store a large variety of ladies Dress Trimmings of the most fashionable styles.

SAWYER HOUSE.

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.
E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.
FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of Boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.
As a place of Summer Resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Immense Lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the Celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. May 21, 1861.—28-4f

NEW GOODS!
—BY—
EXPRESS!

We have just received a full assortment of Hoop Skirts, the best manufactured, Crochet Braids, Knitting, Netting, Crochet and Tatting, Needles, Embroidery and sewing silk of all shades, Linen tapes all widths, skirt Bands, all colors, wide and full length pieces; Knitting cotton, Zephyr Worsted, white and colored elastic cord and braid; Velvet Ribbons, best enamelled; colored and white spool cotton, &c., &c.

Also on hand a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil cloth, boots, shoes, hats, caps, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, Lamps, Candelsticks, Window-shades, &c., &c., all to be sold at very low prices for Cash only.

Leather, Leather!
KESSLER & RIEHL, Importers, Tanners and Curriers, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of: Spanish Saddle Leather, Oak do do, Upper Leather, Harness Leather, Bridle Leather, Tumpies and Saddles, Morocco, Spade and Saddle Straps, Belt and Lace Leather, French Calf Skins, Country Kip Skins, &c., &c.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.
Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer Skins.
KESSLER & RIEHL, 81 Anthony st., south side, below American House. St. Paul, June 25, 1858—36-4f

MARCH FIRST, 1861!
THE COPARTNERSHIP.
Hereafter existing between us having this day expired by limitation, we now inform the public that we have

RE-ENTERED INTO A COPARTNERSHIP
For the Space of Two Years.
And will continue to keep a

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpet Oilcloth, Window-shades and Curtains, Wall papers, Trunks, Carpet-bags, valises, Lamps, Candelsticks, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at extremely low prices for CASH ONLY.
Our assortment now is quite complete, and we will make additions as may be required. We will receive goods by express with the opening of navigation. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we will endeavor by our exertions to retain it in future.

KESSLER & RIEHL.
LEVY & DANIELS.

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

NUMBER 39.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.]
One square, for one insertion, each additional square, 50 cents.
One square, for one month, \$1.00.
One square, for three months, \$2.50.
One square, for six months, \$4.00.
One square, for one year, \$7.00.
Business cards, 50 cents per line, 1 year, \$4.00.
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.
Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.
Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. M. HANLOW, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE adjoining Parker's Law Office, up stairs, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Residence, at the Putnam House.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE in Holcomb's new store building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE on door above Dodge's book store, Main street. Residence corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE in Murdock Bros. Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

S. S. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. COENMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building occupied by Trotter & Bro, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
July 10th, 1859.

WM. F. MASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 4 Rogers' Block, 3d street, above the Bridge, ST. PAUL, MINN.
The only Wholesale Hat Store in Minn.
October 15, 1859-1861.

M. E. AMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

A. VAN VORHES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Will select land for Emigrants, locate Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARLI,
BANKER AND BROKER,
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, &c.
Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

RUDDOLPH LEHNIGKE,
Attorney at Law.
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
TRAINING, GRADING, MARBLING, AND PAPER-HANGING. Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut, Stillwater, March 22, 1859.

HOLLIS E. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
St. Paul, Minnesota. Office in the Putnam House, Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST.
STILLWATER, MINN.
On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. Demontreville will attend at his office professionally.
May 25, 1861.-37-54

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.
JOHN DARRAH,
PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located in the Business Portion of the city, near the steamboat landing, and is always a favorite resort of visitors and citizens. No effort will be spared to retain its well deserved reputation.
STAGES leave daily for St. Paul.
Good stables attached to the house.

The Messenger.
Saturday, - - - - June 7, 1861.

Interesting reading matter on the fourth page.

The Fourth of July.

The rebels have blotted the Fourth of July from their calendar. Nineteen millions of freemen in the loyal States have determined that the day, as in times past, shall remain immortal—that it shall continue to be the political Sabbath of America. The patriotism of the people was never more lively, warm and glowing than it is to-day; and there never was a time in our history when there was greater necessity for showing to the world our devotion to our institutions, than the present. We would suggest that the eighty-fifth anniversary of our independence should be celebrated in every city and village in our country, and we hope to see steps taken in this city and other points throughout the county to celebrate the fourth of July in a becoming manner. We would not recommend expensive demonstrations, but let them be cordial, wholesome, patriotic. What say our friends? Who will move in the matter?

Jeff. Davis Wanted.

The Richmond Examiner calls earnestly for the presence of Gen. Davis in Richmond. It says: "Jefferson Davis, with the whole Government, if possible, must advance to Richmond, Va., at least he must come. He has not only the prestige attached to the Presidency, but the prestige he won in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and on the battle field, before he was President. But, above all, has it become necessary that we should have him here, because among our people there is a great and growing distrust of the civil administration of our State."

COL. LANDER.—We see it stated that Col. F. W. Lander, who was Potter's second in his bowie knife duel wherein Pryor backed down, has offered his services to Gen. McClellan, and has been accepted. Col. Lander is a small regiment in himself.

The number of telegraphic dispatches seized by the Government in the New York office was 255,500. Their examination is in progress. Some sudden exits have already been noticed.

The Petersburg Express (Va.) has information of an artillery regiment at New Orleans, 475 strong, having 36 powerful field pieces and 144 horses, and anticipates that this "strong arm of defence for the South will find their way to Virginia soil before Christmas."

THE FLOATING BATTERY.—We find the following obituary notice of the famous floating battery, in a letter from Charleston to the Philadelphia Bulletin: "Major Anderson fired a few shots at it. After the 'glorious victory,' it was found to be nearly knocked to pieces. The guns were hastily removed, and the thing towed round (by means of the 'navy') to the Ashley river. The tide has filled it with mud and sand, and that is the end of the poor old floating battery. I have endeavored to find out how much it cost, but that is one of the items carefully concealed from the inquisitive public."

Red Pepper War.

A red pepper son of the South offers through the Mobile Register the following novel plan for taking Fort Pickens:

It is well known that there are some chemicals so poisonous that an atmosphere impregnated with them makes it impossible to remain where they are, as they would destroy life or interfere so much with respiration as to make fresh air indispensable. That the whole atmosphere of Fort Pickens can be so charged has been shown to be by no means chimerical; and not only not chimerical but easily effected.

It will not cost so much as to be impracticable, and may cost infinitely less than a regular siege, not only in money, but life. Everybody almost knows that burning red pepper, even in small quantity, will clear the largest room of a crowd in a few moments; that the least snuff of veratrum will make one cough himself almost to death, and run great risk of catching himself into consumption; that some gases are so poisonous to life that the smallest quantity will kill—hydrocyanic acid and arsenic retted hydrogen, for instance. By mixing red pepper and veratrum with the powder with which the shells are filled or by filling large shells of extraordinary capacity with poisonous gases and throwing them very rapidly into the Fort, every living soul would have to leave in double quick time. If the bombardment is effected in a dead calm, the result would be certain; and often at Fort Pickens there is not a breath of air stirring from daylight until ten o'clock in the morning!

Army Correspondence.

Fort Ridgely, Minn.,
May 20th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES.—Last Tuesday, the time fixed for our departure from Fort Snelling for the frontier was a busy day for all engaged. At four o'clock in the morning we were called from our beds and immediately began packing up baggage, cleaning equipments, etc., at which we were engaged until eight o'clock when we were formed into line and marched to the parade ground. Here we bid good bye to the boys of the garrison who were not going with us, and there reclined upon the grass to await the arrival of the Frank Steele, the boat chartered to carry us to this place, and at ten o'clock, hearing the looked-for whistle, we again formed into line and were escorted in company with the Faribault Volunteers, by the remainder of the Regiment to the landing. Here cheers were given in honor of our companies and officers and those of the Regiment, and after an hour's delay in getting the baggage and camp equipment on board, the Frank Steele started on its voyage up the crooked Minnesota river. Here the day was spent in lounging around wherever a vacant spot could be found, in dancing, singing, playing cards and having a good time generally. When night came it was ascertained that there were only enough stores for the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the two companies on board, and that the privates would have to shift for themselves as best they might. Then ensued a scene—the men rushing to all parts of the boat for choice places to sleep upon; the more fortunate ones preempting the floor of the cabin and state-rooms, and the balance stowing themselves away on the decks and in the hold. Your correspondent was lucky enough to secure a handful of hay which he spread on the lower deck between the wheels—which location was occupied jointly by a number of the B's and G's and the deck hands on the boat—and the consequence was a severe headache. Wednesday was spent in much the same manner as the day preceding, only a little more so. But little excitement was manifest in the different towns we passed on our journey, although enough occurred in Maynate and New Ulm to justify me in making as my candid opinion that the people of both places have heard that Fort Sumter had been taken by the rebels, and in New Ulm I learned that Ellisworth's Regiment had been attacked in Baltimore and every man killed with the exception of the Colonel and two corporals. As the latter item is news you will see that the St. Paul papers erred in their account and will correct their report accordingly.

At four o'clock we came in sight of Fort Ridgely, our abode "for three years or during the war," and after playing the little joker's trick of "now you see it, and now you don't" for some time, finally landed at nine o'clock in the evening, having traveled three hundred and fifty miles on the river, to get to a point one hundred miles from St. Paul.

At the Fort we found Company K, of the 2d Infantry, under command of Maj. Patten and Lieutenants Hunter and Spencer. Company K is composed of first rate fighting material, and are well drilled and under a high order of discipline. They had been expecting us for a week and were growing very impatient to leave. Their present destination is said to be Pittsburgh, but where they will be called after reaching that locality no one knows—except, perhaps, a Mr. Scott, said to be general in the army now at Washington.

We found the quarters here much better than in Fort Snelling in every respect. Our beds last night consisted of pine floor and a blanket with a pillow of soft maple for each man. To-day, however, we will have our beds filled with hay and then we can sleep easier. This morning our breakfast consisted of hard crackers and coffee. In addition most of us had eggs, which were brought in from the country by the German settlers and purchased by us at from 8 to 10 cents a dozen. A dozen eggs, three cups of coffee, and a pound of pilot bread makes a very fair breakfast for one man on a pinch. The rations will be dealt out today for ten days and then all will be well—at least we hope so. But there is 7 to 10 cents a pound, and everything else that the settlers sell can be had at proportionately low prices.

The following are the officers and members of Company B. For three years or during the war:
Captain—C. A. Bromley.
Lieutenants—1st, Mark W. Downie;
2d, Minor T. Thomas.

Sergeants—1st, Louis Muller; 2d, Thomas Sinclair; 3d, Wm. M. May; 4th, Alonzo A. Capron; 5th, Zebulon E. Binn.

Corporals—1st, Charles M. Lockwood; 2d, Wm. S. Pierston; 3d, Adolph L. Reichard; 4th, David Lord; 5th, George A. Oliver; 6th, Rudolph W. Smith; 7th, Henry C. Van Vorhes; 8th, Samuel Bloomer.

Privates—John Anderson, George Arnold, Daniel Buswell, Thomas Brown, R. G. Blanchard, F. Berns, Daniel Butler, Chas. Gove, Samuel Nickerson, Edwin Herrin, P. Fallaher, J. S. May, Joseph Older, Geo. C. McNeal, Wm. Schroder, L. W. Snow, John Myers, John B. Stevens, August Dittmer, Anderson Peterson, James Harvey, J. N. Darms, Jos. Walsh, N. H. Foreman, N. Hebenstreit, J. P. Schoenbeck, Henry Seaman, Andrew Quirt, W. A. Morgan, John S. Goff, Chas. Tanner, E. Robinson, J. M. Darms, G. A. Grandstrand, O. Thompson, James Cleary, Peter Hall, Eric Nystedt, C. Hannermann, Wm. Durie, Henry Krone Henry French, Sven Johnson, John Goudry, Martin Henry, E. A. Stevens, David Johnson, Adam Marty, H. Olson, Wm. Kelly, Thomas Klazi, Chas. Dots, Edward Wells, O. Van Kuster, A. Eppenberger, F. Stienacker, A. Caplazi, Morris Ehrhard, Samuel Johnson, Emil Groff, Andrew Connelly, J. Kunzmann, A. Krowig, A. C. Hoopes, F. Cronie, F. Marty, C. Nelson, C. Rowley, H. Goodman, P. Everson, John Grouseman, A. McLaughlin, C. L. Richards, John D. Deunmore, John M. Sauter, Chas. A. Staples, J. A. Tanner, Harlow McIntire, Chas. Valentine, Freeman McKusick, J. Marty, Jr.

The new appointment of officers gives general satisfaction to all parties—those who have office are of course happy as can be expected under the circumstances, and those who have not, console themselves with the reflection that "the post of honor is the private's station."

The appointment of Dr. Alfred Muller, of your town, as Surgeon at the fort, is one which we all wished yet hardly dare hope for—so many were the candidates for this arduous and important position. It is very pleasant to know that if any of us are taken sick we will be under the hand of a skillful practitioner, and one who will do everything he can to conduce to our comfort.

Corporal Reichard, having been selected from our company as one of the Color Guard, remained at Fort Snelling. The health in the camp is good, and if the men take care of themselves and keep straight, as I have no doubt they will, it will remain so, "unless something happens."

How long we will remain in the wilderness we know not. We hope only until Fall at latest, but are sorely afraid that we will not leave here until the war is over, but if otherwise "it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for," as we will soon be very glad of a chance to do our share towards showing the traitors of the South that the nerve and steel of "mud-sills" form a slightly disagreeable mass to swallow. Minnesota, in such a case will look with pride upon her Regiment, for 'treat' is not down in our vocabulary.

I close this letter prior to the departure of the Frank Steele, with the gallant K's on board for La Crosse, in order that I may be able to send it by the boat. Hence I cannot say anything concerning the incidents connected with the departure for the seat of war of the late garrison of this Fort.

Last Monday evening the "Printer's Fraternity" met at the Union House, Ft. Snelling, and resolved to keep up the organization during the separation of the Regiment, and in furtherance of that end elected the following permanent officers: President, John R. Mars; Vice President, S. E. Stebbins; Secretary, A. M. Knight; Treasurer, M. Maginnis; Corresponding Secretaries, Frank Mead, E. Snelling; E. A. Stevens, Fort Ridgely; O. Nelson, Fort Ripley, and Wesley Miller, Fort Abercrombie.

RAISINS.
DIGNIFIED BUT DESPERATE GENTLEMEN.—Dignity and desperation seem to be affinities in the Southern dominions, that is, if what the Richmond Examiner says be true.

It is rumored that a vigilance committee is about being formed in this city, at the head of which are some of the most dignified but desperate men of the community. Some of these gentlemen hold high positions, and they have determined to proceed with their work when they begin, with power and effect. We hope they will act with discretion and hang those only who are positively guilty of bad faith to the State. Let those who are wise take heed in time before it may be too late.

The Finances of the Rebels.

From the New York Times.

The necessity of bringing the civil war to a prompt conclusion is universally recognized at the North, the Southern conspirators must still more thoroughly convinced of it. Afraid of venturing too suddenly upon the experiment of direct taxation, which would, for the first time, bring home to the slave-owner an awkward practical result of property in man, they founded their expectations of carrying on the peaceful machinery of Government by the continuance of duties upon imports, and of prosecuting the war with loans, secured by a pledge of certain export duties upon cotton. By thus taxing at once the obb and flow of trade, they confidently calculated on meeting both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of their Government, and in time of paying off the principal of their borrowed money. But in retaining the tariff system, it was necessary to make some concessions to the innovators, who had placed free trade in the front rank of the blessings to be realized in their negro Utopia. A tariff was, therefore, declared to be a temporary resort in the absence of other immediate means of raising revenue; but it was to be fixed on a scale so far below that of the Federal Government as to insure to Southern ports that command of direct foreign intercourse, which a scheme of perfect Free-trade would only render more absolute. A tariff which is to take effect on the 1st of August was therefore arranged at a rate averaging ten per cent. below that of the Northern Custom House; and this tariff has been looked to as guaranteeing a vast access of foreign commerce, and of course a large addition to the revenues.

But the completion of the blockade brings all these financial calculations to nothing. The only source provided for the costly game of government is effectually closed by the closing of a half-dozen of their harbors; and all that was as a prompt blockade would be established, and, if possible, maintained by the Administration at Washington. But an other anticipation was confidently indulged, that Great Britain and France would at once accede to recognize the blockade; and that in the eagerness of foreign traders to pay tribute to the Confederate treasury, they would enter into the opening of the ports. This delusion is at an end. England, the only power which at once acceded to recognize the blockade, and that in the eagerness of foreign traders to pay tribute to the Confederate treasury, they would enter into the opening of the ports. This delusion is at an end. England, the only power which at once acceded to recognize the blockade, and that in the eagerness of foreign traders to pay tribute to the Confederate treasury, they would enter into the opening of the ports. This delusion is at an end.

At last the Tory is down—down on the turf, with the knee of the Continental al upon his breast—the upraised knife flashing death in his face! "Quarter! I yield!" gasped the Tory, as the knife was pressed upon his breast, "spare me, I yield!"

"My brother," said the patriot, in a tone of deadly hate, "my brother cried for quarter on the night of Paoli, and even as he clung to your knees, you struck that knife into his heart. O, I will give you the quarter of Paoli! And as his hand raised for the blow, and his teeth were clenched with deadly hate, he paused for a moment, then pinioned the Tory's arms, and with a rapid stride dragged him to the verge of the rock, and held him quivering over the abyss."

"Mercy!" gasped the Tory, turning ashy pale by turns, as that awful gulf yawned below. "Mercy! I have a wife and children at home—spare me!"

The Continental, with his muscular strength gathered for the effort, shook the murderer once more over the abyss, and then hissed this bitter snarl in his face. "My brother had a wife and two children. The morning after the night of Paoli, his wife was a widow, whose children were orphaned. Would you not like to go and beg your life of the widow and her orphans?"

THE COMING HOME TO HIS MOTHER.

From the Springfield Republican.

Unknown winds are sighing
Within this distant West,
And weeps in vain I'm trying
With broken heart to rest.
I often dream my home
Is pillowing my head,
And wait to find him
Who gathered round my bed;
But starting from my dreaming,
I check the rising day,
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

I long to see thee, mother,
And kiss thy dear old cheek,
I feel there is no other
With whom I wish to speak;
No heart has half such kindness,
No voice such music flows,
Why did I in my blindness
Cause you a moment's woe?
I know you're married now,
But wipe the gleaming eye,
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

Tell father that I wish him
To turn himself away from me,
Where I could not see him,
And sing the Forest歌;
Tell where the wild red rose
Perfumes the summer air,
And when the life-season comes,
Lay covering allah dead.

O let the spot be lonely
O let the spot be lonely
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

My memory is clinging
To childhood's many hours,
And I can't seem to forget
The moments seem to lengthen
And I hope to strengthen
With hope to strengthen
So let the heart be glad,
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

The Restored.
A TERRIBLE REVOLUTIONARY TALE.
God is everywhere! His words are on all hearts. He is on the battle-field or in the quiet house. Praise be to His holy name.

It was in the wilds of Wisconsin, on the day of battle, as the noonday sun came through the thickly clustered leaves, that two men met in deadly conflict, near the reefs, which rose like the rocks of some primeval world, at least a hundred feet above the dark waters of the Wisconsin.

The man with the dark brown face and dark grey eye, flashing with deadly light, and muscular form, clad in a blue frock of the Revolution—is a Continental, named Warren.

Tory, pale as ashes, was wrapped in deep thought—then in a faint voice he signified his consent.

Raising her dark eyes to heaven, the mother prayed to the Great Father to direct the fingers of her son. She closed the book—she handed it to that boy whose cheek reddened with loathing as he gazed on his father's murderer. He took the bible, opened its pages at random, and placed his fingers on a verse.

There was a silence. The continental soldier, who had sworn to avenge his brother's death, stood with dilated eyes and parted lips. The culprit, kneeling upon the floor with his face like discolored clay, felt his heart leap to his throat.

Then in a clear, bold voice, the widow read this line from the Old Testament. It was short, yet terrible:

"That man shall die!"

Look! the brother springs forward to plunge a knife into the murderer's heart, but the Tory, pinioned as he is, clings to the widow's knee. He begs that one more trial may be made by the little girl, that child of five years old with the golden hair and laughing eyes.

The widow consents; there is an awful pause. With a smile in her eyes, without knowing what she was doing, the little girl opened the Bible as it lay on her mother's knee; she turned her face away and placed her finger upon a line.

The awful silence grows deeper; the deep-drawn breath of the brother, and broken gasps of the murderer alone disturb the stillness; the widow and dark haired boy were breathless. The little girl, as she caught the feelings of awe from those about her, stood still, her tiny fingers resting on the lines of life and death.

At length, gathering courage, the widow bent her eyes upon the page and read—it was a line from the New Testament:

"Love your enemies."

Oh, look of terrible majesty and child-like love—of sublimity that crushes the heart with rapture, you never saw more strongly than there in that lonely cot of Wisconsin, when you saved the murderer's life!

Now look how wonderful are the ways of heaven. That very night, as the widow sat by her fire-side—sat there with a crushed heart and hot eyelids, thinking of her husband who now lay mouldering on the bloody ground, the soil of Ft. Snelling was a tap at the door.

She opened it, and that husband living, though covered with wounds, was in her arms. He had fallen at Paoli, but not in death; he was alive, and his wife lay panting on his bosom.

That night there was a prayer in the wood-embowered cottage of Wisconsin.

The Whole Art of Repudiation—How Made Easy in Three Sections.
BY AUTHORITY—PUBLIC LAWS OF TENNESSEE.
An Act to prevent the collection of debts owing by citizens of Tennessee to citizens of the non-slaveholding States during hostilities.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 11, 1861

Stephen A. Douglas.

In our last issue we had room and time only to announce the death of Mr. Douglas, which took place in Chicago at nine o'clock on Monday morning, the 3d inst. He died in the noontide of his usefulness and greatness—at a moment when the partisan can lay aside the animosities of the politician, and look upon him as a statesman. This is evidenced by the processions and the badges of mourning everywhere seen throughout the loyal portions of our common country. Of the early history of Mr. Douglas we need not write. These are all familiar to every American reader.

His remains were kept in state at Byron Hall, guarded by soldiers and visited by thousands from almost every section of the country, until Friday, when, his family yielding to the universal sentiment of Chicago and Illinois, they were interred near his own home at Cottage Grove, near Chicago, instead of being removed to the Congressional cemetery at Washington. The funeral cortege was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this country, evidencing the great hold of the departed statesman upon the affections of the people. As a better expression of our own views than anything we might prepare, we incorporate as our own sentiments and feelings with reference to Mr. Douglas and the sad event, the language of the Chicago Tribune, omitting the events of the earlier portion of his eventful life.

Mr. Douglas' career in Congress is familiar to almost every citizen of the country. Hardly a measure of national moment has been before that body during the past seventeen years without receiving the imprint of his strong and comprehensive intellect. The Oregon bill, the Jackson resolutions, the admission respectively of Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California, the maritime laws of the great lakes and rivers of the West, the war with Mexico, the compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas and Nebraska Act, the Pacific Railroad bill, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Leecompton Constitution, all bear the marks of his energy and ability in a greater degree than any other contemporary statesman. In the Democratic National Convention of 1852, Mr. Douglas received 92 votes for the Presidential nomination and in the Convention of 1856 he received 121. We need hardly recur to the Conventions of Charleston and Baltimore last year, where the delegates from the North clung to him with the energy of desperation, and where the South deliberately broke the party in two for the purpose of defeating the only candidate who could have been elected, and thus affording themselves a pretext for destroying the Union. It is little enough to say, in concluding this biographical sketch, that for the past four years at least the Democratic party has existed in and by Stephen A. Douglas. Neither Jackson nor Van Buren, in their palmiest days, ever reigned with more perfect and unquestioned sway than he, in the great political division to which he belonged.

Mr. Douglas was married April 7th, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died Jan. 19, 1853. He was again married Nov. 20, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts, Esq., second comptroller of the Treasury, by whom he had a daughter, who died about a year and a half ago.

It is well known that we have had no sympathy with the political movements of the late Senator. We were content to go his way, and we ours. He had one line of policy and we another. In all these years of difference, we have shared with others the animosity that our prejudices or his acts provoked; and he even was not exempt from the infirmity which afflicts all partisans. We draw a veil over that distracted period, and leave the historian to decide whether he and his friends, or his opposers, ourselves among the number, were right. We have nothing to apologize for—nothing to extenuate—and he would have had nothing to unsay had he lived. But in all partisan strife there come moments when the animities and hates engendered by conflicting views and personal ambitions, are beaten down and conquered by danger which all men must share. One of these moments has been upon us; it brought about a union which years would have cemented. Only yesterday Judge Douglas and we and our friends stood upon the same platform. The imminent peril of the present had put all old things out of sight; and side by side we stood with him for the defence, the honor and the perpetuity of the Great Republic; and now uncovered and reverently looking into his grave, we can say that a patriot reposes therein. In revolutions, the events of a day are equal to the work

which years of peace accomplish. The rude shock of arms lately encountered, awakened him to the true designs of the men with whom he had acted, and the same potent cause revealed him to us in an aspect as unwonted as it was glorious. If he had been mistaken in those far whom he had hazarded so much, we were not less so in him whom we so earnestly opposed. If he found them treacherous and false, the country saw him noble and true. Under all that seemed to contemporaries of the opposite school, selfish, ambitious and unpatriotic, was felt to be that enduring basis out of which devotion and patriotism grew. To-day, the signs of sorrow and the habiliments of woe, the subdued voice, the measured tread and the look of grief everywhere observable among all parties and men of all creeds, are proofs that the heart of the country is wounded, and the people, now all sensible of his value, will profoundly and sincerely mourn their irreparable loss.

In his last days he gave those who stood near to minister to his wants, the most convincing assurances of the depth and earnestness of the lively love of country that filled his heart. In his waking hours, as well as in those moments when the violence of his disease unsent of his great intellect, he was busy with national events, and the conflict now upon us. It was his last wish that the work which will regenerate the country while rescuing it from his enemies, should go rapidly on. To one, in a wandering moment, he said, "I station you at the Relay House. Move on!" Of another he asked, "Why do we stand still? let us press on! Let us to Alexandria quick!" To still another he said, "Telegraph to the President, and let the column move on!" And so throughout the progress of the disease, which struck him down—he was thinking of his country and her peril. At Washington, in his imaginings, and in the command for which nature had fitted him, and which would have been bestowed had he lived, he seemed to direct events and dictate victory. And when the lucid intervals came, he was, if not so emphatic, not less sincere. The salvation of the Republic, was upmost in his thoughts by day and by night. His own condition, the imminent peril of death, his complicated affairs, gave him no concern. Almost his last coherent words, were an ardent wish for the honor and prosperity of the Republic, by the defeat and dispersion of her enemies. The country, regardless of party distinctions, wherever the love of the stars and stripes is not repressed by the terrorism which he knew and hated, will treasure up the dying prayer and make his hopes and aspirations the rule of patriotic endeavor.

We need say nothing of the personal characteristics of Stephen A. Douglas. There is no cabin in America to which his name has not gone. There is no man however humble or unfit, who from the praise of his friends, often indiscreet, or the abuse of his enemies, more frequently undeserved, has not made up an estimate of the man. He was undeniably great. He had a great brain in which size did not repress activity. He had a will which was as inflexible as iron. He had courage which bordered at times upon audacity. He had great affections; and by consequence great passions—he could hate as well as love. He had great vigor of constitution and, all men said, a firm hold upon the strings of life. He had the power of drawing men to him with the grasp and vigor of a giant. No one since Henry Clay has had such hosts of friends who would do his will or die in the attempt. He had great ambition, which he sought to gratify by great enterprises. Hence he was an orator and politician; and as both he greatly excelled. Nature fitted him to make a mark in the world; and he could not have been placed where he would not have graven his name. He has gone from us at a moment when his loss will most be felt. In the vigor of early manhood, without having yet attained the full maturity of his powers as an orator or thinker; but of ripened experience and broad culture, he has fallen. Another decade, when the voice of war is forgotten, when the voice of the gratification of the object of his later struggles. His country at peace in all its parts and with all the world, the arrogant slave power humiliated partly by his courageous efforts, would have seen his elevation to the position that he would have filled with conspicuous ability. That was among the readable certainties of the future. But he has gone. The good and evil of his life remain, for the instruction of those who will do the work from which he is disengaged forever. Let us who are left, emulous of that fervid love of country which will make his name glorious, press on in the direction in which when living, his face was set. His last public speech is the standard by which his life is to be measured. We remember him by that, and lay down therefor this tribute of gratitude and praise.

Capt. Acker's and Capt. Putnam's Companies, under command of Lt. Col. Miller, left Fort Snelling this morning for Fort Abernethy, to relieve the U. S. soldiers stationed there.

Scott Points to the Hour Hand on the Dial Plate!

Old Andy never made a military mistake, and in this last and greatest campaign of his eventful life, he will not be likely to commit any errors. In his great campaign in Mexico, he commissioned his officers to attack such and such points at such and such an hour, telling them that at such an hour the victory would be won. As true as prophesy—as true as the needle points to the poles as the minute hand indicated the moment on the dial plate, the American banner from the enemy's quarters proclaimed an American victory. Gen. Scott has announced to eminent statesmen within ten days past that the rebellion would be crushed inside of eleven months from the day the rebel flag was hoisted over Fort Sumter. It is proposed that the western army shall be in possession of Memphis in July—perhaps to celebrate the glorious Fourth in that hot-bed of treason. The Eastern army will be in Richmond by the 4th of July. The rebellion in Virginia and Tennessee will have its back broken and perhaps, brains knocked out before "dog days." The work of pacification in those States will be completed before the first frosts of autumn, at which time the two grand armies will commence moving Southward, driving the insurgents before them.

Gen. Scott has hinted that the 8th of January would be celebrated in New Orleans by the Grand Army of the United States, but gives himself six weeks leeway—fixing the 22d of February, Washington's birth day, as the period set for flinging the Stars and Stripes to the breeze in that city.

The Dying Words of Senator Douglas.

For a long time previous to his death, Senator Douglas had been in a semi-conscious condition. During the morning of his death his mind and energies rallied somewhat. As his devoted and loving wife sat at his bedside, soothing and easing him with those tender words and actions which only a woman can employ, she asked the dying statesman if he had any messages to send to his boys, Stephen and Robert. He seemed at first not to hear the question, and she repeated it. Raising his strength, his eye kindled up, and his whole frame seemed to dilate, as he answered: "YES! TELL THEM TO OBEY THE LAWS AND SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES!"

A short time after, he desired to be raised, and his wish was complied with, so that he might look out from his window once more, upon that city which had loved and honored him so long. One of his friends expressed a doubt as to the ease of his position, when he simply replied, "he is comfortable." In his dying moments he faintly articulated, "Death, death, death," and his great soul had passed away. Chicago Tribune.

A Difference of Twelve!

While drinking their punches and smashes, the Southern chivalry always claim that one of their soldiers is equal to four from the North. A person acquainted with their style of brag, would be led to conclude that they religiously believe this to be true. Perhaps they do when there is no immediate prospect of measuring arms. When Ellsworth's Zouaves entered Alexandria, the rebel soldiers scrambled hastily on board a train of cars, which stood ready to facilitate a retreat. In their hurry, they left a mail-bag, which became a trophy to the Zouaves. Cracking the shell they found a letter from a rebel officer in command addressed to his superior officer in the Virginia ranks. It ran thus: "Send eight thousand troops here immediately. We are momentarily expecting the arrival of one thousand Zouaves from Washington."

Fighting for their Masters.

We have heard much, in times ago, of the affection of the slaves of the South for their masters. At the commencement of our present difficulties, it was confidently proclaimed that whole regiments of blacks would voluntarily take up arms in defense of those who have oppressed them. Now, every private breeze from the South comes laden with the fears of slave insurrections. Near two hundred of these happy, contented souls—fellows who have had their eyes and their ears open to the strange scenes enacted around them—have fled to the camp of Gen. Butler, and are now happily at work inside of his lines, ditching and throwing up embankments. The new doctrine which makes them contraband of war is likely to become exceedingly popular with the slaves. They show by their actions that they prefer being prisoners of war—contraband property—to being the property of kind-hearted masters. This new doctrine of Gen. Butler is a drive at the institution of slavery in a style that had not been anticipated. It may work out great and unexpected results before the close of the campaign.

Fort Pickens.

The rebels have commenced withdrawing their forces from Pensacola and sending them to Virginia. This means either that they are short of soldiers in Virginia or that they have given up the job of taking the fort. Probably both these circumstances have impelled the movement of their troops northward.

This Morning's News.

The news received this morning is not of a very exciting character. Two Rhode Island regiments left Washington yesterday morning, with a marine battery. Supposed destination, Harper's Ferry. Preparations were being made yesterday for a movement of large bodies of troops and everything about the War and other Departments indicated a greater degree of activity than has yet been witnessed. Beauregard is said to have declared that he intended concentrating sixty or seventy thousand men at Manassas Gap, and make their position impregnable; and when the federal forces are spent in trying to dislodge them, then he is going to utterly overwhelm and utterly destroy them.

A clergyman from Beaufort, N. C., states that men and arms are plenty there, but complaints are made by the men at receiving scrip, and thinks clubs would be formed there if backed up by the Government.

The Government is in possession of many letters from Northern men to Southerners, showing that there are many traitors in North.

The Tribune's dispatch says, Governor Hicks has warned the Government of the perils menacing the Capital, from his State, and requesting that a force be sent to Frederick City, and a reinforcement of the Regiments at Baltimore.

Marshall Bonifant states that there are four thousand secessionists in Baltimore, with concealed arms, waiting for a favorable opportunity to rise.

The news from Europe indicates an increasing feeling in favor of the Government.

A movement upon Harper's Ferry.

Manassas Junction and Norfolk will be made soon, but not until the Government is prepared to make it a complete success. The people should be patient.

The Rebels to be Surrounded.

FOUR COLUMNS MOVING UPON THEM

Interesting from Western Virginia.

NEW U. S. SENATORS TO BE ELECTED.

The Case of Harvey.

Gen. Fremont and his Purchase of Arms.

British Ships for the Rebels.

CADWALLADER SUPERSEDED.

Gen. Cooper in Command at Baltimore.

GOOD NEWS FROM EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, June 7. [Special to Tribune.]—Several hundred regulars have left within twenty-four hours for the Relay House. They will form a portion of one of the columns which are to operate against Harper's Ferry.

A column of Gen. Patterson's army is approaching by way of Hagerstown, and a column of McClelland is moving from the west. Help is coming from Gen. Johnston from Manassas Junction, for Gen. McDowell will engage the whole attention of the rebels there, nor can they be reinforced from Richmond and Norfolk, for Gen. Butler will be a dangerous foe to leave inactive in their rear, and he will not remain quiet. Steamers enough have arrived in the Potomac to guard the other approaches to the capital of the Old Dominion.

We have good reason to believe that before many hours a column of 4,000 men will march from this city towards Harper's Ferry, the whole commanded by Col. Stone, of the 14th Infantry. The hour of starting, which has been postponed several times, is not yet definitely determined. This column will probably have to more serious task than that of intercepting fugitives driven by other commands from Harper's Ferry. Other regiments are under marching orders. We learn from a prominent politician from Washington that he will be the breake of the Convention. All the leading men have agreed not to attempt making a new State out of Western Virginia, but to act for the Old Dominion as a whole, and form a Provisional Government. The first business of the Convention will be to depose Gov. Letcher and his rebellious associates. It will then appoint good and true men in their places. The Provisional Governor will probably be Gen. Jackson of Parkersburg. The Convention will then declare Eastern Virginia in insurrection against the General Government, for which aid to put down the rebellion will be invoked.

The Legislature chosen on the 22d ult., the members of which are by its request convened, will be pronounced the legally elected Legislature of the State, and will be empowered to proceed at once to the transaction of business. The Governor will send in his message to the two Houses, and two Senators, of whom John Carlisle will probably be one, and a leading Republican the other. In this plan of operation Messrs. Carlisle, Wiley, Pierpont and Jackson will unite. Our informant thinks the Convention will be one of the grandest popular assemblies ever called together.

[Despatch to the World.]

The moment the rebels are driven from Harper's Ferry, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be repaired by the Government. The last person in jail here for uttering disloyal sentiments was discharged to-day, on taking the oath of allegiance. This afternoon the United States forces captured a rebel company of thirty men in Virginia, some seven miles above Georgetown. They were heavily armed, and had plenty of ammunition. It is be-

lieved these are the men who have been firing on our advance pickets.

[Tribune's Correspondence.]—Three regiments from Wisconsin have been ordered to Washington. The President will probably accept four more regiments from that State.

A regiment of cavalry has been accepted from New York.

[Herald's Dispatch.]—There is reason to believe that a change will take place in the command at Baltimore. Brigadier General Cooper, with a regiment of 1200 men, encamped on the western suburbs.

Gen. Scott informed the President and Cabinet that he meant to have possession of Richmond and Memphis about the 15th of July.

Six regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery and one company of cavalry of Gen. McDowell's command, are under orders to be ready at a moment's warning to repel an attack.

Lieut. Col. Comstock, of the Michigan regiment, has resigned—business requiring his presence at home.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is military authority for stating that the first regiment of cavalry and two regiments of dragoons of the United States Army have been ordered from the Department of the West to this neighborhood.

Capt. Palmer's corps of Topographical Engineers have returned from a reconnoiter of several points on the Potomac. They landed at several places on the Virginia side of the Potomac, attended by officers and twenty marines. They proceeded a considerable distance at White House Point. He saw about sixty secessionists who made their appearance there. A few days ago at Aquia Creek two small batteries with nearly six hundred men were distinctly seen by the party.

Gen. Cadwallader has been superseded by Cooper of Baltimore.

An armed steamer left this morning to see if troops could be landed near Aquia Creek.

[Special to the Post.]—Earthworks are being constructed to-day above the Chain Bridge.

New York, June 8.—The Herald says letters just received from John C. Fremont, dated London, state that he has purchased ten thousand Enfield rifles and several batteries of rifled cannon for the Government, which he is waiting to bring with him. He will only be delayed until a portion of the rifles are finished. He also states that commissioners of the Confederate States had instructions to procure several steamers in England for the service of the Montgomery Government, but that there was difficulty about getting money. They succeeded, however, in purchasing two steamers, for which they paid \$70,000. These vessels, it appears, are to sail for a Southern port under the British flag, and registered as the property of British owners, carrying nothing contraband of war, but probably in ballast. How they will be served by our blockading squadron remains to be seen.

The Commercial says: "We are able to state, on the highest authority, that the latest despatches from our agents in Europe are in the highest degree satisfactory. Prussia has assured our government that no rebellion against Austria and benificent a government will receive any sanction whatever. Austria gives equally warm assurances, and a determination to give no countenance to the rebels. France is cordially with us in word, and deed also, if we need it. Dispatches from Mr. Adams say the British Government is now as well disposed towards us as we desire. The Ministry have given Mr. Adams a most friendly and cordial hearing, and rebellion will hereafter find no sympathy at the Court of St. James."

New York, June 8.—The steamers New York and Edinburgh sailed to-day for Europe. Among the passengers were Carl Schurz and family.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 8.—The first division marched this morning, accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons.

Army Correspondence.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 8, 1861.

FREED VAN VORHES.—On Thursday afternoon last, at about three o'clock, the steamer Frank Steele arrived here from up river, where she had been to deliver freight. The Regulars had been ready all day, and when the boat was heard coming down they were formed in marching order and proceeded to the landing under escort of Company B, when, after some cheering and other manifestations of good feeling, they went on board and marched to the stern part of the lower deck, there to shift for themselves—the regulars are not good enough to go on the same deck with West Point officers. They took their railings with them in haversacks, water in canteens, baggage in knapsacks, tobacco in their pockets, and need ask no questions until they reach La Crosse. Many of them were perfectly indifferent whether they went or not, others were full of fight, and still others—who play soldier for a living, and who would rather not expose their valuable lives to the fire of southern bullets—would much rather remain here. I doubt much whether the latter class are much better as soldiers, with all their drill, than those who have volunteered for the defense of their country in this great crisis—in whom but one feeling is predominant and actuates every breath—whose unflinching affection for the Union is equalled only by their devotion to that emblem of liberty, the stars and stripes. Whenever an item is read among them, recounting one or another of the many outrages which are daily being committed by the southern rebels, any one can perceive flushed countenances, the glancing eyes, and the nervous movement of the body, an unbounded devotion to the country's cause, and they turn to be en-

gaged in the conflict, and to perform their share towards resenting the many insults which have been heaped upon our flag for months past. But perhaps I am in error—it may be true these mere machines fighting for pay, are superior to men who struggle only for their rights and the rights of their countrymen, and who are fired, not with brutish impulses, but with the impulse of duty, and a firm determination that

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Maj. Patten, U. S. A., with his force of seventy men, surrendered the garrison, with army stores, ammunition, equipments, six brass field pieces, etc., to Maj. Dike, Minn. Reg., with two companies of raw recruits under command of Captains Bromley and McKune, and evacuated without the firing of a gun, and without even saluting his colors, at precisely twenty minutes past three o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, May 30, 1861.—Whether he will be allowed to retain his commission after committing this uncalled for and unnecessary act remains to be seen. Should Maj. Patten, however, think better of his conduct and conclude to come back and retake the garrison, he will perhaps find us much more willing to leave than his force was. But I don't suppose he will try it, as Madam Rumor says he has gone South, and is expected somewhere in the vicinity of Washington.

The plan of cooking is as follows:—Each company get ten days' rations at one time, and three men are detailed as cooks, with three more to help them, for each of the companies; these cook for ten days, when two of them are relieved and others substituted, one of the former ones remaining as instructor for ten days more; and it goes on in rotation in this manner until all the men have served as cooks, when the same routine is again gone through with. The bread is baked by a professional baker in order that a uniformity in that staple of food may be observed. Fred. Steinman of company B has been appointed baker for the garrison—a sufficient guarantee that while the good flour holds out we shall not look in vain, for a good quality of bread meat.

The rations for our company for ten days are as follows: Flour, 7,280 lbs.; Beans, 38 quarts; Salt Pork, 320 lbs.; Fresh Beef, 840 lbs.; Coffee, 96 lbs.; Sugar, 144 lbs.; Salt, 30 lbs.; Rice 48 lbs.; Vinegar 9 gallons. When thought advisable we can get a double quantity of beans by not taking any rice. It will be observed that no vegetables are included in the above list, from which it would appear that Uncle Sam is somewhat opposed to a vegetable system of diet. This, however, is not the case; he allows his defenders all the vegetables they choose to purchase. It is said that enough rations can be saved by due economy to purchase enough butter and vegetables for the company the year through. After we get our hands in at cooking, this may be so—at present it don't look much like it, as we are somewhat fearful that the rations will not hold out for the first ten days.

Second Lieut. Thomas, of company B, has been appointed Adjutant, and First Lieut. Merrick, company G, Quartermaster and Commissary, at this post. They will doubtless give general satisfaction in the performance of the duties of their respective offices—if they don't it will be through no fault of theirs.

The only officer of the regular army now here is Mr. Jones, who occupies the position of Ordnance Sergeant at this post. He is an old soldier, having enlisted in 1845, and served constantly since that time. During the Mexican war, in which he acquired considerable distinction for his daring, bravery and tact, he was wounded so severely as to be in a measure incapacitated for the more active duties of a campaign—hence his detention here. Although we have been but a few days at this Fort, Sergeant Jones has, by his gentlemanly conduct, kindly offices, and soldier-like bearing, ingratiated himself into the good wishes of every man in the garrison.

At this fort there are seventy-two mules and six yoke of oxen, all "in good condition," and full of fight. These are taken care of by eight men who are detailed for that duty from the two companies, receiving twenty-five cents per day in addition to their regular pay as privates, for performing said duty.

Pigeons and other game are to be had in large numbers in the woods around the Fort, (the boys being allowed to travel three miles up or down the river, and the same distance back,) although none have as yet seen fit to go after them. The Minnesota river and several brooks in this vicinity abound in fish of various kinds, and many have graced our table with their presence, thanks to a few kind hearted young men in the company.

The mail between us and the rest of mankind, arrives every Sunday morning and leaves on Monday. Yesterday morning we received last week's Messenger and the St. Paul papers of Wednesday morning last. No news of any importance therein that we had not heard before leaving Fort Snelling, so that we are doomed to wait seven long days more before we can learn what is going on in the busy world around.

In about two weeks' time we shall probably start for Yellow Medicine, there to preserve order during the Indian payments, which will last about two weeks.

It seems as though we were at least to "go through the motions" even if we do not have a chance to fight. Now that all hope of going South, at least for some time to come, is given up, many of the boys almost hope that the Indians will get just a little troublesome in order that we may have a brush and get our hands in; but nothing of the kind is anticipated.

The government chaplain located here is an Episcopalian, and just the sort of a man for the position—being an active, energetic, plain-speaking clergyman, who mingles freely with the men and who appears to take an interest in their welfare on week days as well as on the Sabbath. Yesterday morning service was held opposite the Commandant's Quarters, where he delivered a sermon such as a soldier likes to hear—a plain, common-sense discourse, without affectation and high-flown nonsense. On this occasion an impromptu choir was formed by members of the two companies, when some tall singing was done, (I was one of the choir) although some of the wicked members said the Government mules could beat it.

The boys amuse themselves between drill hours in stowing away rations, buying eggs, chewing tobacco, toll racing, jumping, boxing, playing ball, fishing, swimming, killing snakes, cleaning guns, singing, telling yarns, and waiting for the mail. A debating society is about being formed, and a Theopian Association is talked of. Mosquitoes and bed bugs have just begun to make their appearance, giving prospect of a vigorous and bloody summer's campaign.

The one great thing lacking here, music—we haven't any of consequence. F. B. Rowell, you will remember, was detained at Fort Snelling as Drum Major. Steinman, enlisted as musician, has gone to Laking. Just before our departure for this place S'wede called on Col. Gurman and represented himself as a first-rate drummer, having had a constant experience of over fifteen years. In hurry and bustle attendant on our leaving, no time could be spared to test the applicant, so the Colonel, taking it for granted that a man of fifteen years' experience must be a good drummer, admitted him to the Regimental Band, and assigned him to Company B's tender care. It turns out that his "fifteen years' experience" was "all in your eye," the truth being that it was fifteen years since he had seen a drum, and then it was a beer barrel. He won't be drummer when you get this—his brilliant efforts not being properly appreciated by other officers or men—and if you should see him in your town, (he ain't from there,) give him a Messenger containing this article.

There are many hundred uniforms here in the Quartermaster's Department, but most of them of the old regulation pattern and will have to be altered to suit the requirements of the new regulations. The cost of altering will be about five dollars, said to be at the expense of the soldier. If so, it is looked upon by us as an imposition, even if it is according to law. It seems to me that when the Government gives a man a uniform it should be such a one as the regulation prescribes or none. But there are many crooks and turns connected with "the pomp and circumstance of war" not understood by

RAISERS.

Excitement in the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church is now in session at Philadelphia, and considerable excitement has been created in it by certain resolutions offered by the venerable Dr. Spring, in favor of sustaining the United States Government in putting down rebellion. Several Southern brethren threaten that if the resolutions are passed a division in the Church will be the result. They urge a passive policy, and several weak Northern brethren advocate the same course. They have been so accustomed to be dominated over by the Cotton Lords who fan secession, that they seem inclined to submit to any degradation which may be imposed on them. Justice requires us to say that the majority seem disposed to sustain the Government; but strong efforts are making to stifle the candid expression of their opinions by artfully contrived amendments intended to give aid and comfort to the rebels. The resolutions of Dr. Spring have not been definitely acted on; but it needs no prophet to foretell if the General Assembly should vote that the principles of Dr. Spring's resolutions, that would be about the last of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the North.

The exodus of Southerners toward the North is unprecedented, and it is partly attributed to the stoppage of the boats on the Mississippi river. It is rumored, also, that if the Nashville road is stopped, that the Tennesseans will advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggression from any quarter.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisements will please remember that the **WESLEYAN** has a circulation of nearly 100,000 at any other paper in the St. Croix Valley.

The Way to make Money!—The Time to Pay Up!

We are in need of money, and must have it; and knowing that many of our patrons have in their possession *Wisconsin depreciated currency*, we have concluded to receive on account of subscription, advertising and jobbing due the Messenger Office, until further notice, notes on the following named banks AT PAR.—Much of this money has been hawked about our streets, at the stores and brokers' offices, at from forty-five to sixty cents on the dollar! Now is the time to pay printing bills. Look at the list below, and then into your wallets and see if you have any of the depreciated stuff—if so, lose no time in hurrying to the Messenger Office with it as you will never have a better opportunity to liquidate honest debts. We will take AT PAR. for the present—

- Bank of Beloit,
- Bank of Columbus,
- Bank of Fox Lake,
- Bank of Grant Co.
- Bank of Green Bay,
- Bank of the Interior,
- Bank of Madison,
- Bank of Jefferson,
- Bank of Menomonie,
- Bank of the Northwest,
- Bank of Oshkosh,
- Bank of Portage,
- Bank of Prairie du Chien,
- Bank of Racine,
- Bank of Ripon,
- Bank of Sheboygan,
- Bank of Sparta,
- Bank of Watertown,
- Bank of Whitefish,
- Bank of Wisconsin,
- Central Bank of Kenosha,
- City Bank of Prescott,
- Columbia Bank,
- Commercial Bank,
- Corn Exchange Bank,
- Corn Valley Bank,
- Dane Co. Bank,
- Dodge Co. Bank,
- Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.
- Elkhorn Bank,
- Farmers and Merchants Bank,
- Farmers and Millers Bank,
- Forest City Bank,
- Frontier Bank,
- German Bank,
- Green Bay Bank,
- Hudson City Bank,
- Iowa County Bank,
- Kenosha County Bank,
- La Crosse County Bank,
- Lumberman's Bank,
- Northern Bank,
- Oakwood Bank,
- Oshkosh Com. Bank,
- Racine County Bank,
- Rock River Bank,
- Rockwell & Co's Bank,
- Sauk City Bank,
- Sauk County Bank,
- Second Ward Bank,
- Shawano Bank,
- State Bank,
- State Bank of Wisconsin,
- St. Croix Valley Bank,
- Summit Bank,
- Sun Prairie Bank,
- Walworth County Bank,
- Wausau County Bank,
- Waupun Bank,
- Wisconsin Bank of Madison,
- Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Bank,
- Wisconsin Pinery Bank.

RECRUITING.—During the past week we have seen a number of recruiting officers in town bearing up volunteers. We understand they were from Wisconsin, endeavoring to fill up the additional regiments recently called for from that State. When able-bodied patriots men were wanted, every body knows where to go to find them. Besides filling up one company, our city has contributed largely to filling up a number of others. The St. Croix Valley can yet raise, if necessary, a full regiment—and a regiment, too, that could go to Washington straight through to Baltimore or Richmond or any other traitorous city without flinching or breaking ranks—a regiment of solid muscle.

Grain Prospects.—During the past week we have met with farmers from various portions of Washington county, and they all concur in assuring us that the prospects for grain—especially the cereals—are of the most promising character. Wheat, oats, rye and barley look even more promising than the same grains did last year, when we had the finest harvest ever secured in Minnesota. Potatoes and corn also look well. The early part of the season was very unfavorable for corn, but the fine weather of the past ten days has given it an impetus that will at least insure an average crop.

The war occasions many ludicrous incidents. It is stated that Mary W. Dennis, six feet two inches high, is 1st Lieutenant of the Stillwater company, Minnesota Regiment. She baffled even the inspection of the surgeon of the regiment in discovering her sex, but was recognized by a St. Paul printer, who became shockingly frightened at her threats of vengeance upon him if he exposed her, and he decamped.—*Rundland (Vermont) Herald.*

—For heaven's sake, friends, do let "Blue eyed Mary" alone. Her name, too, is becoming shamefully mutilated by the press. It is Mark (Mary) W. Downie—not Dennis—and she is now Quartermaster of the First Minnesota Regiment, and in the language of A. Ward, "why lacerate the public boozum with these here insinuations" about the Surgeon and the St. Paul printer?

Important to the Public.—By a late act of Congress all drop letters must be prepaid by affixing a one cent postage stamp, or they cannot be delivered.

APPROPRIATE MARK OF RESPECT.—Upon the receipt of the news of the death of Judge Douglas, the national flag over Armory Hall in this city was immediately draped in mourning and displayed at half mast. The flags on all the boats are carried at half mast.

EXCURSION PARTY.—The Northern Belle came in on Friday afternoon with a large excursion party from Lake City. The excursionist spent an hour or two in looking about the city and visiting the Penitentiary, after which they left for St. Paul and Fort Snelling.

WARM WEATHER.—The transition from damp, cold weather to that of summer heat, within the past fortnight, has been sudden. Sunday and yesterday were exceedingly warm days, the thermometer indicating 60° in the shade. Of course vegetation is being urged forward at railroad speed.

DISCREDITED MONEY.—Before sacrificing Wisconsin currency, see the advertisements of D. W. Armstrong & Co. Don't allow yourself to be shaved 40 or 50 per cent. when you can get your currency converted into gold for seven or eight per cent.

FROM FORT RIDGELY.—The letters of our Fort Ridgely correspondent to-day will interest our local readers—especially the one on our second page, detailing minutely the situation, duties and condition of our soldiers at that post. As nearly every family in our city has either one or more members, or dear friends in the First Minnesota Regiment, the communications of our correspondent are perused with interest, and in their behalf and our own, we most cordially thank him for his punctuality and minuteness of detail.

"ON A TRAMP."—After a long interval, we again welcome to our columns our old correspondent—"On a Tramp." The writer is a whole-souled, rollicking jour printer—one week sticking type in the Messenger office, the next, perhaps editing a paper in Wisconsin—the next fighting the ruffians on the border of Kansas—now after, sticking type in New York, or Vermont, or away down in the State of Maine. Now he turns up as soldier in the thickest of the fight at Old Point Comfort, in the First Vermont Regiment, under Col. Butler, as a jovial soldier as ever shouldered a musket, full of patriotism and almost spoiling for a fight. Most of our citizens know FRANK DORSETT well, and those who do, need not be assured that wherever his post of duty may be, he will render a brave account of himself.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' OBSEQUES IN ST. PAUL.—The citizens of St. Paul will unite tomorrow in the observance of appropriate ceremonies, testifying their respect for the memory of Senator Douglas. A military and civic procession will be formed. Among the pall bearers are Governors Ramsey and Sibley, Hon. Cyrus Aldrich and other prominent citizens of the State. The Little Giants and Wide Awakes will attend in uniform as a guard of honor. An oration will be pronounced by Hon. John B. Brislin. The ceremonies will be imposing, and no doubt many of our citizens will embrace the opportunity to give expression to their respect for the memory of the deceased statesman.

MISS KATE CHASE.—None but the brave deserve the fair. Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was one of the first in the field for the protection of the Union, and equipped a full regiment at his own expense—of which he is in command. We see by the Washington correspondents that he is soon to lead to the lyceum altar one of Ohio's fairest and most gifted daughters—Miss Kate Chase—daughter of Gov. Chase who now presides over the house of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury.

W. C. GRAY.—Wm. C. Gray, the St. Paul bond-forgery, who killed himself by jumping into the river by jumping into the river from the St. Paul bridge last November, turned up a few days ago some twenty miles below St. Paul. The Coroner and jury deciding him dead—as a smelt—and rendered verdict accordingly. Gray ran to bonds while living, and while soaking in the water every thing ran from his pockets—gold, silver, &c.—except several railroad and Ramsey county bonds and a few bank notes. The mystery is finally solved. Gray is undoubtedly dead.

Judge Nelson on Treason. Judge Nelson has been holding a term of the United States Court at Mankato. In speaking of the opening of the Court, the Record says:

The Judge then delivered an able charge to the jury, enumerating the duties of that body. He called their special attention to the sale of liquor to the Indians, and the cutting of timber on Government land and reservations. He defined the crimes of treason and misprision. The former consists in "levying war against the United States, and in adhering to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort." Misprision of treason

consists of a knowledge and concealment of treason against the Government without assenting to it. He said that secession was merely another word for rebellion; and all who aid or sympathize with secession by an overt act are guilty of treason.

The Judge complimented the loyalty and patriotism of the people of this State in promptly responding to the call of the Executive; and expressed the hope and belief that no cases of treason or misprision would be presented for the consideration of the jury. If, however, their attention was called to persons guilty of such crimes, he counseled the jury to act with vigor and impartiality.

Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, it appears, says the St. Paul Press, is about to forsake the peaceful avocations of civil life and don the panoply of Mars. A rifle company has been formed at his town of Niangua, Dakota county, and he has been elected Captain. He yesterday drew from Arsenal fine bronze muskets and accoutrements, which will be used by the company for drilling purposes until the new State arms for the State arrive.

From the Army of Occupation.

CAMP BUTLER, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, VA., May 20th, 1861. I hardly know whether a letter from your old correspondent, "On a Tramp," would be acceptable or not, as it has been so long since he has taken his "pen in hand" to address you; but thinking that all letters from this locality just now might interest yourself and readers, I venture again to intrude myself upon the sacred privacy of your sanctum;—and besides, I do so wish to see your dear old face again, my "mortal shall put on the immortal."

Well, old friend, I have the honor of being a private in the ranks of the 1st Vermont Regiment—an honor of which any man may well be proud. We received marching orders three weeks ago yesterday—were ordered to Fort Monroe, which place we left last Monday. As yet, we have had no opportunity to exhibit our pluck or show the material of which we are composed. A week ago yesterday we expected a fight. We were ordered to Hampton on a reconnaissance, and in case opposition was offered, to burn the place. Report had placed about 500 or 600 men there, and Gen. Butler was desirous of ascertaining the truth of the matter, so with forty rounds of ammunition to a man, and with our gallant old Colonel on foot at our head, we started, hoping that "ye chivalry" would muster courage enough to make a stand. We met with no molestation, although we passed through places where one hundred men would have offered serious resistance. Just as we were entering the suburbs, an officer made up at full speed and addressing Colonel Phelps desired to be informed, who he was, where he came from, and where abouts he calculated to make a stop. Says the Colonel, "I am Colonel Phelps, commanding the 1st Regiment of Vermont Volunteers—bound for Hampton." Succession then wanted the Colonel to halt and wait until he could ride back and get a pass for him to cross the bridge from the Commandant. "Go ahead," says the Colonel, "I spect we can get there as soon as you can." The rebel turned his horse and ran him back, while we continued our march at common time. About fifteen minutes after he left us, and just as we were entering the town, a volume of smoke rose high in the air,—the rebels had fired the bridge to keep us from getting into the main part of the town. "Double quick, boys! double quick!" shouted the Colonel, as with sword drawn he set them a pattern of what an old man could do. The Company of which I have the honor to be a member, occupied the extreme left wing of the regiment, and so we could not see quite so much as we wished of what was transpiring, but the laddies in front had a good chance. Just before you come in sight of the bridge, the road, which has been running round, turns square to the west, and so the advance guard, with the Colonel at their head came round the turn before they could possibly know the full danger of their position. The bridge, which is about 400 feet long, had been fired within 150 feet of the western shore, and three small field-pieces planted on the bridge behind the fire, while some 20 or 30 artillerists stood behind the guns ready to fire upon us—the balance of the rebels, some 200 in number, having retreated to the farther shore. Our old Colonel faltered not a moment, but rushed upon the bridge; and the rebels terror-stricken, never dared to fire a gun, but started on a run, dragging two of their guns after them, and not having time to take the other, their business being so urgent, threw it over into the bay. The fire was put out, the troops dispersed, and our objective accomplished. So we turned our steps toward the Fort and arrived without further incident.

The bombardment of Sewell's Point is the most exciting affair that has passed under my notice. It was a grand heart-stirring sight. The first day of the bombardment, the Freeborn, a small gun boat, did most of the firing. She did not fire rapidly, but every shot told. It was hard work to keep the boys from going over to her assistance. At every

discharge of her guns, shout echoed upon shout, and cries of "I wish they would send the Regiment over there!" The ensuing day, the gun-boat Star, formerly Montecello, opened upon the battery again. She carries one ten inch gun and two 25-pounders, and the work was lively I assure you. She dismounted all the guns mounted on the battery, and drew off toward night, having expended all her ammunition.

Last Sunday we received orders to be ready to march by 5 o'clock on Monday to this point—Newport—on the James River, about ten miles from the Fort. General Butler expected that our Southern friends would demur to his landing here, but nary a demur. We met with no opposition. For the past three days we have been busily engaged in fortifying ourselves, and long ere you receive this our works will be so strong that ye valiant F. F. V.'s can't harm us, even though the devil himself led them in person, as he actuates them in spirit. They have fortified the opposite side of the River, and they occasionally test the strength of their powder and the calibre of their guns by throwing a ball or shell at us, but they fall far short of us, the distance being about five miles.

Near this point, if not upon it, Lord Cornwallis landed his expedition, from whence he marched to Yorktown—distance about twenty miles. Had the rebels been a little quicker they could have commanded the James River. As it is, we rather have them. From this point expeditions can be sent out against Richmond, Yorktown, &c. We shall probably be reinforced to-day by four Regiments. This will give us a force of seven regiments—there being three here. The first on the right being the 7th Vol. unit Regiment of New York, composed entirely of Germans; the centre, 1st Regiment Vermont Volunteers; on the left, 4th Massachusetts Militia. Our Colonel has command of the post.

Our position is charming. We are camped in a wheat field. The wheat was about three feet high when we first came here; it is some lower now. The Massachusetts boys are in a corn-field; ditto the German boys. Now potatoes abound, strawberries are plenty, and what is the best of all, we have plenty of good spring water. Provisions are rather scarce, as far as we are concerned. Our rations have not been up to the standard since we came here; but we are as enthusiastic as ever—ready as ever for the fight. The health of the Regiment has been good. Up to this time we have lost but one man, and he was sick before he left New York.

Now, Mr. Messenger, please come down this way and give us a call. You will be heartily welcomed. Good bye. Patriotically thine,

ON A TRAMP.

J. H. WHEELER, President. D. W. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.

St. Croix Valley Bank,

Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1861.

I AM prepared to furnish Gold, or Exchange on New York or Milwaukee, at the lowest rate of exchange.

At the Office of D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co., in Stillwater, Minnesota, for the following list of Wisconsin Banks:

Bank of Beloit, Bank of Columbus, Bank of Fox Lake, Bank of Grant Co., Bank of Green Bay, Bank of the Interior, Bank of Madison, Bank of Jefferson, Bank of Menomonie, Bank of the Northwest, Bank of Oshkosh, Bank of Portage, Bank of Prairie du Chien, Bank of Racine, Bank of Ripon, Bank of Sheboygan, Bank of Sparta, Bank of Watertown, Bank of Whitefish, Bank of Wisconsin, Central Bank of Kenosha, City Bank of Prescott, Columbia Bank, Commercial Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Corn Valley Bank, Dane Co. Bank, Dodge Co. Bank, Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Elkhorn Bank, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Farmers and Millers Bank, Forest City Bank, Frontier Bank, German Bank, Green Bay Bank, Hudson City Bank, Iowa County Bank, Kenosha County Bank, La Crosse County Bank, Lumberman's Bank, Northern Bank, Oakwood Bank, Oshkosh Com. Bank, Racine County Bank, Rock River Bank, Rockwell & Co's Bank, Sauk City Bank, Sauk County Bank, Second Ward Bank, Shawano Bank, State Bank, State Bank of Wisconsin, St. Croix Valley Bank, Summit Bank, Sun Prairie Bank, Walworth County Bank, Wausau County Bank, Waupun Bank, Wisconsin Bank of Madison, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Bank, Wisconsin Pinery Bank.

Refer to

Messrs. MANNING & HENRY, Bankers, Milwaukee; Messrs. GREGG & DAY, Bankers, New York; STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, Madison.

D. W. ARMSTRONG, Cashier. June 11, 1861. n394f

DOGS! DOGS!

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that no dogs will be permitted to run at large within the limits of the city of Stillwater, unless properly muzzled, after next Saturday, the 16th inst., up to and until the 1st of September next.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM, Marshal. Stillwater, June 11, 1861. n393-3v

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Washington, ss. In Probate Court.

The master of the last will and testament of Henry M. Lawson, deceased.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry M. Lawson, late of the town of Woodbury, County of Washington and State of Minnesota, deceased, having been this day presented and filed in my office for Probate:

It is ordered, that the proof of said will be taken before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. or that day, when all persons concerned may appear and contest the probate of said will.

It is further ordered, that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate. Dated Stillwater, June 6, 1861. n394-w

Obtain Security Against Fire, by Reliance Insurance with the



CASH CAPITAL, - - 400,000.

H. KELLOGG, Sec. S. L. LOOMIS, Pres.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

The PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY is a national organization, with complete system of agencies established throughout the country, and devoting its entire capital and attention to the business of Fire Insurance.

Cash Capital of \$400,000, with large Cash Surplus, pledged for the payment of losses, with competent adjusters, to settle and satisfy claims in making up profits, offers superior advantages to those deriving from other companies.

Reliable Indemnity against Loss by Fire.

Applications solicited, policies issued and renewed, and

LOSSES PAID AT THIS AGENCY, BY

L. R. CORNHAN, Agent, Stillwater, Minn.

FOR SALE, AND WANTED!

Extra Superior Family Flour, by the Barrel or Sack, Superior Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed, Salt by the Barrel, Dwelling Houses, lots, wild and improved land.

March 26, 1861.—1828. C. CARL.

WANTED.

DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin currency bought on favorable terms by D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO. Stillwater, April 30, 1861.—1828-21.

Wanted, 5,000 Hides.

FOR which we will pay the highest market price in cash. KESLER & RIEHL.

FEELING.

OF all widths, and of the best material, for sale by KESLER & RIEHL.

Saddlery Hardware and Tools.

FOR sale cheap for Cash, by KESLER & RIEHL.

6,000 Bushels Plastering Hair.

FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by KESLER & RIEHL.

1,000 Sides of Harness Leather.

FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by KESLER & RIEHL.

White Lime.

Just received, for sale low for cash at the Brown Warehouse. D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dried Apples.

For sale, to close consignment, 25 bushels choice Dried Apples at 6 cents per pound by the barrel, cash. D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

First Class Insurance.

NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY! No. 67 Wall St. New York. STOCK CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN, \$200,000.00. SURPLUS, 104,018.00. NOX.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27. STEVENS, CORWELL, Pres't.

Agent for the above Companies, at the office of Darling & Scheffer.

July 15, 1860.—44-f

COAL OIL.

A new and superior article, at CARL BROS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

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An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry M. Lawson, late of the town of Woodbury, County of Washington and State of Minnesota, deceased, having been this day presented and filed in my office for Probate:

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1861.] [1861.

D. W. Armstrong & Co.,

Commission, Forwarding, RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Ties, Lumber, and all other goods for Northern Western Express Co.

Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South. The Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co. General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times. BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEL STILLWATER, MINN.

THOS. J. YORKS, REGISTER OF DEEDS

And Conveyancer.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minn. Prompt and Especial Attention given to the payment of Taxes for Real Estate, throughout the State of Minnesota and North-Western Wisconsin.

Also, will furnish correct Abstracts of Title to any land in Washington Co., Minnesota, from date of location, down to the last grant.

REFERENCES GIVEN TO

Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Stillwater, Minnesota. Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Stillwater, Minnesota. Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Stillwater, Minnesota.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORNE, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

The Governor of Missouri Becoming Belligerent.

The people of Missouri—the mass of them—are loyal to the Government, and have no sympathy with the treason of the Confederate States; but unfortunately, like Kentucky, Missouri has a Governor who is a traitor at heart, and through whose agency the people of that State are likely to be precipitated into a bloody collision with the Federal Government. The great commercial and social interests of Missouri are with the Government and the loyal States, and consequently a majority of her people are true and loyal. This fact is well attested by the raising, already, of six thousand troops in St. Louis alone for the defense of the Government. These things add and harass the traitorous Governor who, for months, has been co-operating with treachery further South to force Missouri to follow the example of the Confederate States. As a last resort, Gov. Jackson proposed terms with the General Government for the removal of Federal troops from her borders—terms which he well knew could not be entertained for a moment in the present distracted state of affairs. Gov. Jackson's proposition to the Government was substantially as follows:—That he would disband the State troops; that he would not attempt to organize the militia under the new and obnoxious militia law; that no arms or munitions of war should be brought into the State; that no invasion, by Government or other troops should be made, and that Missouri should maintain a strict neutrality, on condition that the General Government would disarm the Home Guards, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities now occupied by them within the borders of the State! A very nice arrangement, by which Missouri would eventually have been forced into the secession programme. Of course Gen. Lyon could accept no such terms; and Gov. Jackson has made this a pretext for issuing a most inflammatory proclamation, denouncing the course of the General Government, and calling out 50,000 militia to drive the Federal troops from the State. We copy the concluding portion of Gov. Jackson's proclamation, which should secure for his neck a noose, should he attempt to carry it out. The proclamation was issued on the 12th, and says:—

Now, therefore, I, Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri, do, in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the constitutional laws of this Commonwealth, issue this my proclamation, CALLING THE MILITIA OF THE STATE TO THE NUMBER OF FIFTY THOUSAND, (50,000) into the active service of the State, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State. And I earnestly exhort all good citizens of Missouri to rally under the flag of their State, for the protection of their endangered homes and firesides, and for the defense of their most sacred rights and dearest liberties. In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still one of the United States; that the executive department of the State government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation; that power has been wisely vested in the convention which will, at the proper time, express your sovereign will, and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government, but is equally my duty to advise you that you are under no obligations whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State. No brave and true-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other. Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, which is consecrated by your homes. (Signed) CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, Governor.

It is to be presumed that Gov. Jackson has not estimated the prospective cost of his enterprise. With one-half of his people loyal to the General Government and 8,000 of them under arms for its support—with Illinois, Iowa and Kansas bordering it on three sides, his undertaking is a heavy contract. Perhaps Gov. Jackson and his abettors of the Confederacy hope, by this means, to divert from the great battle-ground in the East a large body of the army now concentrating in Virginia, and thus divide the forces. If so, they will see their error when too late to avert the evil they are courting. If necessary, one hundred thousand men can be collected in the Mississippi valley north of St. Louis who will protect the commerce of this great valley and enforce the laws, either upon the soil of Missouri or wherever duty may call them. For the sake of Missouri, the mad course of Gov. Jackson will everywhere be deplored.

We have a report that Gen. Butler will make a demonstration towards Yorktown within 48 hours.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated.

Two weeks or more ago, Gen. Scott said with reference to the rebels at Harper's Ferry, "I will wind a coil about those fellows, and I will take them prisoners without firing a gun, or I will cut them to flee for their lives, with an invincible force upon their heels." Prophecy has become history. The telegraph gives the particulars in another column. To protect their rear they fired the railroad bridges, and to prevent the Government gaining possession of it, they destroyed eight car loads of provisions and a large amount of valuable property; but in return, the Government has regained the important position and as soon as the bridges can be repaired will hold the entire length of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The treacherous city of Baltimore now stands out in the cold. Seclusion there is on its last legs.

Up to this writing (Monday morning) we are in provoking ignorance as to where the rebels have fled. If to Winchester, they will be compelled to face twenty-two thousand Pennsylvania volunteers advancing from Cumberland and Wheeling, boys coming upon them from the West. If they have gone to Manassas to join the large number of confederates there, they will soon have to meet Gen. Mansfield's army entrenched about Alexandria, which in due time can be reinforced by the thirty-one thousand Western boys now advancing upon them.

The moral effect of the evacuation of this city is a Gibraltar as Harper's Ferry, occupied by such a force will be glorious. We are rapidly approaching great events.

MR. WEBSTER'S WORDS TO WESTERN VIRGINIA.—At the laying of the cornerstone of the addition of the Capitol, in 1851, Mr. Webster gave utterance to the following words, which have become prophetic, and which are of special interest at this present time:—

Ye men of the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are nearer to the Capitol than to the seat of government of your own State, what do you think of breaking up this great association into fragments of States and of people? I know that some of you, and I believe that you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe, as if you were informed that the Blue Ridge itself would soon totter from its base, and you men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the top of the Alleghenies to Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you "secede" what do you "secede" from, and what do you "secede" to? Do you look for the secession of the Ohio to change, and to bring you and your commerce to the tide waters of eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia had ceased to be a part and parcel of the United States?

From the St. Paul Daily Press.

Minnesota as a State, is not behind any one in local advantages and importance in the present crisis. Prompt in the field at the Union's call, she must be equally so in progress for early and material usefulness. Government will not hereafter expend its treasure in the erection of armories within the grasp of infectious politicians. Her patriotic citizens now see the important mission of her local advantages, and will hasten the time when her northern mineral will be converted into implements of war as well as peace.

It is hoped no time will be lost in securing the necessary amount of stock—over half of which being subscribed—to organize the Nebraska and Lake Superior Company.

The United States Government will encourage this enterprise for immediate use, and unhesitatingly establish the manufactory of war material at the head of navigation on the Mississippi and St. Croix. The west wing of the grand armory can be fed and armed by Minnesota.

Specimen Bricks.

The warm weather is producing disastrous results to the nerves and the temper of Southern editors. From the spirit of their press, we should think that the sight of water would produce hydrophobia. It is quite certain that the sight of a Northerner throws them into fits. We wonder then, yet it is amusing to read their thunder and lightning effusions. We give a few

"Orient gems at random strings," as specimen bricks of Southern newspaper literature of the day. We first quote from a belligerent source—the Richmond Dispatch:

" * * * Well, let them come—those millions of the North. We'll meet them in a way they least expect; we'll guard our carmen crows with their beastly carcasses. Yes, from the peaks of the Blue Ridge to the tide-water we will strew our pikes, and leave their bleaching bones to enrich the soil.

Well, that is rich—coming, as it does, from one of the "First Families of Virginia."

We next quote from the Memphis Appeal—a chip of the same block:

"If the hungry and ravenous pack of hyenas who are sent on their hellish mission of plunder and rapine are driven back into their dens, they will turn upon their silly betrayers only to make them the victims of their devouring wrath."

The Tallahassee Sentinel manifests the keen scent of the Florida blood-hound, and has made a discovery. President Lincoln's little Sunday school scholars

down in Springfield will be surprised to learn of his sudden intemperance, timidity and profanity:

"Lincoln keeps five men in his room to guard him by night, and Mrs. Lincoln two to guard her! Old Abe, in order to keep his spirits down, and is half-drunk all the time. For fear of being poisoned, Mrs. Lincoln has turned cook, and prepares all the food they eat. 'Some ministers of the Gospel recently called to see him to entreat to desist from his mad policy of coercion, when the indignant Abe cursed them away, swearing that the Southerners should have knee-deep in blood before entering Washington City.'"

Louder on the swearing, Mr. Sentinel, —louder!

But to go back to Memphis, the *Avalanche* can beat them all. We will water a barrel of Confederate bonds against a plantation of Tennessee niggers that the editor has a very long tail—that his tail is forked, and that he wears claws on his toes. Hear him howl:

"Abe Lincoln is a fit successor and representative of the great king, who thirsted for the blood of the infant Jesus. His cowardly and murderous heart prompts him to wreak his mean and hellish spite upon helpless children, rather than to encounter men in open and manly fight. He will never be caught in that scrape; he will sooner fly than face an enemy. We would be guilty of injustice to the doomed spirits of hell were we to style these assassins of infants, fiends, demons or devils. Those apostate angels, we may well believe, have too much pride to wreak their inhuman hate on such victims. A respectable devil would blush at such a crime."

That will do for one dose. We are not surprised that age and yellow fever prevail in such a bilious climate. Take peace, Mr. Avalanche,—take peace!

The Bethel Affair.

Our telegraphic version of the repulse at Great Bethel on our first page, was largely occupied with the details of the mutual slaughter of our troops in the dark, but the subsequent engagement with the masked battery was less explicitly described. The report of the New York Herald, 11th, is a more favorable statement of the affair, which we copy:

"After the unfortunate mistake was rectified, the forces comprising the 2d and 3d New York regiments, joined by detachments of the 4th Massachusetts, 1st Vermont, and 7th and 9th New York regiments, with two light field pieces under Lieut. Greble, came upon an advanced guard of rebels, and defeated and drove them back, taking thirty prisoners. They then advanced on Big Bethel, in York county, where they came upon the enemy eight thousand strong and drove right into them. They were in a position protected by six heavy batteries consisting of six and twelve pounders and heavy rifled cannon. Both Duryea's Zouaves and Hawkins' regiment charged right up to the batteries but could not pass the ditch and were compelled to fall back. After two hours' contest, the ammunition gave out and the troops retired in perfect order.

"The Tribune's report says all but one rifle gun of the enemy were silenced, and when the Zouaves charged, they were scattered but were rallied. Not more than one half the force was brought into action at once.

"Lieut. Greble's body was gallantly saved by being brought off the field on his own cannon."

Bringing in the Traitors.

Southern Illinois has been cursed with more traitors, perhaps, than any other locality in the Northern States; but the Government troops are vigilant in arresting and placing them where their perfidious influence cannot be felt. Last Wednesday a pair of them were arrested and sent to Springfield for trial.

We hear of a locality in our own country similarly afflicted by two or three of these curses—one of whom is a postmaster under the government which he reviles and denounces. The tone of these men will be likely to change very soon—otherwise they will find their treason an unprofitable investment.

How the Orders Were Received.

The Pioneer of Sunday says that when the news that the First Regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, was transmitted to Fort Snelling about ten o'clock Friday night, almost every body save the sentinels, was asleep. The Colonel and Staff had the information first, and it was received with every demonstration of delight. Our informant says the Colonel fairly "howled" with joy—but we think he must have "ripped" a little. The news soon spread to the quarters of the Company officers, and then to the men, and such a general rejoicing took place as never before occurred since the Regiment was mustered in. The men did not stop to put on their pantaloons, but rushed around, hurrahing and hugging each other, as wild as a crowd of school boys at the announcement of a vacation.

This is no sham gratification at being ordered forward. The men enlisted for actual service in the field, and not to garison forts. Many of them are farmers and would much prefer being at home this busy season, than to spend the summer anywhere else in the State.

Maryland Election.

It is believed that all the Union candidates for Congress, with the exception of Henry Winter Davis, have been elected. The defeat of Davis will be universally deplored among Union men.

This Morning's News.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry, detailed below, is confirmed this morning. The bridge at Harper's Ferry will be re-built by the Government, and the B. & O. road will be open for transportation in five days.

Every point on the Potomac from Williamsport to Aquia Creek is now guarded by Federal troops.

There is reason for confident belief that Gen. Scott intends to keep the rebel chiefs on the back track, at least until they shall have evacuated Virginia and Tennessee. The whole rebel force except the rear guard at Manassus Junction, is said to be returning to Richmond.

An officer from Cairo conveyed dispatches to Gen. Scott that the rebels under Pillow were preparing to march upon Cairo the 18th, (to-day). Gen. Prentiss is confident in his ability to repulse any force that may move upon him.

Col. Aldrich will stop at Harrisburg on his way to Washington, to make provision for our first Regiment and await their arrival.

Senator Wilkinson, at the request of Col. Gorman, will remain and accompany the regiment to Harrisburg.

DESTRUCTION OF HARPER'S FERRY.—\$1,000,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—AN ATTACK FROM BEAUREGARD FEARED.—STEAMSHIP CANADIAN SUNK.

St. Johns, N. F., June 14.

The Montreal steamship Canadian, which sailed from Quebec on the evening of June 1st for London, and Liverpool, struck on a field of sunken ice 8 miles south of Bell Island on the 14th inst., and sunk in 35 minutes. One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in boats and landed on Cape Breton.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—This evening, as two soldiers of Col. Morehead's regiment, were walking the streets, while near the corner of Lombard and Gough streets, some one fired a pistol at them from a house. The ball took effect in the arm of Felix McCormack, company K.—The house was searched, but the party escaped. The wound was slight.

FREDERICK, Md., June 14.—The special agent of the Federal army has just received from Maryland, heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after seven o'clock this evening.

The Confederate army had mainly left the place, only about two thousand remaining.

The route of the main body was by the turnpike leading to Charleston and Shepherdstown, but their precise destination is not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one in the vicinity was sufficiently informed to state where they were going.

The work of demolition is nearly complete. The bridge is entirely destroyed, and also the telephone lines and the rifle factory. No government property remains, except the officers' houses on the hill back of the town. Only two out of the twenty army buildings are saved.

The loss to the United States Government is nearly \$500,000, and to the Baltimore & Annapolis nearly as much.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Schenck has been ordered across the Potomac with his brigade of four regiments.

An attack from Beauregard is apprehended.

The Rebels Advancing.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Perfectly reliable information was received here by Gen. Scott, this morning, of an unusual stir in the rebel camp at Manassas Junction last night. Preparations evidently indicating an advance on the part of their forces in the direction of Harper's Ferry were unquestionably being made at the date of the latest and most trustworthy advices from the spies in the General's service.

It is now thought probable by Gen. Scott that the insurgents at Harper's Ferry will be ordered to fall back from their strong position, and unite near Winchester with a column moving up from Manassus Junction, with the intention it is supposed, of crossing the Potomac somewhere between the Ferry and Washington, and thus gain our rear and plunge in between the advancing forces from Chambersburg and the army around Washington.

Gen. Patterson's corps d'armes from Chambersburg, will number twenty-five thousand picked troops, including 4,000 regulars, eight batteries and 1,000 cavalry, with a reserve of 10,000 in his rear.

It is now apparent that the brunt of the war in Virginia will be felt along the rebel line from Harper's Ferry to Manassus Junction, unless by some coup, the insurgents force a passage over the Potomac and commence active aggressive movements.

The excitement here in view of an expected movements and a general battle has been intense all day.

It is believed that the secession plot in Baltimore is abandoned for the present.

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, June 13—9 p. m.

Tonight this city is more quiet than from the nature of the exciting news of to-day there was reason to expect. Claiborne Jackson and his proclamation have been in everybody's mouth, and the talk all day, among all classes of our citizens. Union men now talk boldly and squarely of the crisis, and it is the traitors who talk small and low. The reported movements of Federal troops in this State are creating a decided sensation this evening.

The Missouri river steamers, lately, left St. Louis, to-day, followed by the J. C. Swan three hours later, bearing a strong detachment of Federal troops for operations in the direction of Jefferson City.

This expedition is made up of Gen. Lyon and a portion of his staff, Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., with 350 regulars and a battery of U. S. Flying Artillery under Captain Totten, and a rifle battalion of Blair's Missouri Volunteers, about 1,500 troops all told.

Their destination is Jefferson City, and Claiborne Jackson may find they follow right sharply his impudent and infamous culmination of treason—his late proclamation.

The Artillery encampment at the Abbey has been broken up, and the troops have gone with the Missouri river expedition.

An important capture was made to-day in the arrest by the Federal troops of State Treasurer Morrison, intercepted en route for Jefferson City with \$50,000 in gold coin. It was the money, it was raised for the express purpose of being sent to Arkansas to buy arms.

Fort Ridgely Correspondence.

Fort Ridgely, Minn., June 10, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORNE.—Another week has come and gone without anything of importance, and hardly of interest, transpiring in this locality. This must be my excuse if this letter fails to be as interesting to our friends at home as could be wished. But with the little material on hand I will do as well as I can.

Last Sunday evening the news of the death of the lamented Dr. Lawson, Surgeon General of the United States Army, was received here, and at twelve o'clock noon on the day following the garison flag was lowered to half-mast, in accordance with the regulations in such case made and provided. At the same hour a gun was fired, followed each half hour by another, until in all eleven guns had been fired, under the direction of veteran Jones. The commissioned officers located here also resolved to wear crepe on their left arms for thirty days as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The gun used on this occasion was a 12-pounder mountain howitzer, a "little dog," weighing only 240 pounds, designed, as its name would indicate, for use in those sections of country where larger cannon could not be taken. This howitzer has a range for shot or shell of 1,005 yards, at which distance it will sink a ball to the depth of eleven inches in a heavy earth embankment, half clay and half sand, eight inches in soft pine, and four inches in well-seasoned white oak.

It is looked upon with greater dread by the Sioux and Chippewas than thousands of minnie rifles would be. They don't admire the "fire of the evil spirit," as they term this little instrument of war.

I see in late numbers of the St. Paul Press and Pioneer a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the "officers, non-commissioned officers and men" said to have been held on board the steamer Frank Steel, on the 29th ult., while on her passage with Companies B and G to this place, lauding in unmeasured terms everybody and everything connected with the boat, etc. Until seen by us in print, we knew nothing whatever of any such meeting—but have since been informed that a meeting of "commissioned officers" was held at the time and place stated, and that some resolutions were then passed. Some of the commissioned officers, however, disclaim any knowledge of the proceedings. When the news arrived here, an "indignation meeting" was talked of among the men, and is now talked of—whether it will be held I know not, as the men may conclude that the less said about the matter the better, especially as it might be considered "insubordination" or "disrespect to superior officers." It is usual on an excursion to give three cheers for the boat, but on this occasion the ceremony was dispensed with, owing, perhaps to the fact leaking out prematurely that it was fully understood between the "non-commissioned officers and men," in anticipation of a call for three cheers, that "three times three" in groans were to be given instead. When resolutions are to be "unanimously adopted" by the "non-commissioned officers and men" they wish to know something about it—at least they wish to attend the meeting, even if it should be held in a 7 by nine clerk's office on a steam boat.

On Monday evening last, an hour or more after "lights out," the Orderly, surmamed Muller, made his appearance in the Union House, seeking for lodging for a soldier from Fort Snelling. He was told to bring him in, and on his arrival he was greeted by about twenty young men in flesh colored pants, who had got up on the first mention of his arrival. Their bunks were quickly filled when it was ascertained that he was a three months' man, who lived some miles west of here and who, declining to enlist had been discharged, and that he came up with us on the Frank Steel but stopped for a week at Henderson. There were but few questions asked, and those easily answered.

Notwithstanding our nearness to the Indian country we stand guard nights without any loads in our muskets, the same as at Fort Snelling. Why this we cannot learn, although some think that the officers, unable or unwilling to forego the pleasure derived in surprising a guard, wish to run no risk of being shot in attempting such amusement. We have been promised, however, any amount of blank cartridges from time to time for practicing purposes, and will get them after a while without doubt. I suppose that when we go to the Indian payments we will carry ammunition, although we may not for fear that some one might get hurt.

Our eating arrangements have undergone a slight change, to the satisfaction of every man in the company. We are now divided into three messes of thirty-two each,—each mess chooses its own cook. In this way those wanting extras can get them cheaper and make them go farther than in the old company mess. The Minnesota House sets the best table of all odds.

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A Graphic Picture of a Striking Scene.

After Arlington Heights were occupied and Alexandria captured, the War Department established a signal by which troops in Washington should know when a battle had commenced, to hasten to the aid of the Federal forces. This signal was the firing of three guns. The three guns were heard on the 26th, and Geo. Wilkes communicated to the 7th Iowa their effect on the troops at Washington, as follows:

Before three minutes had elapsed from the sound of the last gun, there came clattering along past Willard's from the neighborhood of the Treasury building, a party of dragoons, taking their way around the corner of Fourteenth at toward long bridge. Cheers rose from the crowd as they went by, but before those cheers were done, a vast rumbling was heard in the same direction; the dragoons had come from, and in the next instant, Sherman's famous battery, with six horses to each gun, were seen tearing along the Avenue at fearful speed, the troopers and cannons screaming wildly, like so many madmen, as they went. Their rate of progress was so swift that in turning the Fourteenth street corner, the whirl of the gun carriage spun off a left-hand wheel, and dashed the vehicle against an iron post, flinging the men off the cannons and knocking down two of the horses. But the remaining horses were whipped on, dragging the fallen animals on their sides along the road, and the naked axel doing duty for the missing wheel.

They passed shouting out of sight, and the accelerating buzz of the crazy multitude went after them as long as their wheels and voices could be heard. But the excitement culminated with the appearance of the Massachusetts Fifth, which, like the flying battery, appeared in the next moment from the direction of the Treasury. They too came along on a full run, and every man was screaming and whooping as if just escaped from Bedlam. It was not the utterance of any particular cry, with which they sought to direct or stimulate each other, but it was the rage for battle, burning in their veins, seeking this necessary vent. The crowd flocked after them, and after the crowd, followed a column from Connecticut, and after them swarmed hurriedly collected local troops. The whole mass poured on together, every man on a dead run, and thousands of voices rising continually out of the yellow coil of dust that marked the direction of the line in the morning screams and cheers. It was a sight such as has never been seen on the continent before, and must have convinced every looker on that we are essentially a martial people.

On arriving at the bridge, we learned the alarm was a false one, and had grown out of some gun practice of the troops, which had terrified some countrymen, and they had brought a report to the 7th which was being cut to pieces. On hearing this, the reinforcements from the Capital turned slowly back, sorely disappointed at having lost the opportunity to fight.

There are many who think that this whole alarm was planned by Gen. Scott in order to test the spirit of the troops, and also to prove in what readiness they stood for battle: if this be so, the old claimant must be satisfied that our material is of the highest temper. The Connecticut, more classically and religiously bore the simple motto, without device, "Qui transiit sustinet." "He who brought us hither will sustain us."

The United States Flag.

The Massachusetts Colonists adopted a white flag with a green pine tree upon it. The South Carolina Colonists, instead, a rattlesnake, with the inscription, "Don't tread on me." Sometimes the snake was divided into sections, with the name of the snake affixed to each, with the motto, "Join or die." The Connecticut, more classically and religiously bore the simple motto, without device, "Qui transiit sustinet." "He who brought us hither will sustain us."

When, however, there was a more concerted action among the Colonies, and an army was collected around Boston, the first flag adopted was a union of the flags of some of the separate Colonies, a red flag with the motto, "Qui transiit sustinet," and on the reverse the words, "An appeal to heaven," while that of the floating batteries was white, with a green pine tree, and for a motto, "An appeal to heaven." This was before the union of the thirteen Colonies.

After that union, and upon the organization of the fleet and army, the flags were supplied by one calculated to show to the world the union of the thirteen American Colonies among themselves, and at the same time claiming to be an integral part of the British Empire, and as such demanding the rights and liberties of British subjects. A flag, which Andrew and Patrick united (the emblem of the United Kingdom of Great Britain), with a field of thirteen stripes of alternate white and red, being a combination of flags previously used in the camp, and the cruisers of the floating batteries already described, was adopted for this purpose, and called the Great Union Flag.

This banner, the origin of our national flag, was first authorized by the new Continental army, then about 7,000 in number, by General Washington, at the camp in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1, 1776.

It soon became apparent that all hope of reconciliation with the mother country was gone, and the necessity of evincing this feeling in the flag was evident; and in accordance with this general conviction, Congress first took action upon the subject, and June 14, 1777, adopted the following resolution: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

idea of a new constellation further carried out, by representing by them the constellation of Lyra, the time-honored emblem of Union, and to place a lyre, covered with stars, upon the flag, but it was ultimately settled that they should be placed in a circle.

The meaning of the stripes upon the flag is also a matter of some dispute—by some it being considered merely to have been to repeat in the thirteen stripes the story already told by the thirteen stars. By others, and by Schuyler Hamilton, upon the History of the Formation of the American Flag, much of the material for this portion of this paper is drawn, inclines to the opinion that the stripes are an emblem of the thirteen original Colonies, as the stripes were in use in the army of the Colonists before Boston, where, by its numbers and color, it was indicative of the rank of the warrior.

The Commander-in-Chief being designated by a light blue ribbon worn across the breast, between his coat and waistcoat; and Majors and Brigadiers General by a pink ribbon worn in like manner; the Aid-de-Camp by a green ribbon. The Sergeants by an epaulette, ribbon of red cloth, sewed upon the right shoulder; the Corporals by one of green.

Orders, Headquarters, Cambridge, July 14 and 23, 1775.

Some immaterial questions have been raised respecting the dimensions of the standard flag, the shape, whether five or six pointed, of the stars, and their order upon the blue field. There is no ordinance upon this subject, and the stars may accord with English heraldry, but, according to that of Holland, France and Germany, be five-pointed. They may be arranged in single or several stars, or, more in conformity to heraldic customs, some, or in straight lines. Symmetry would indicate that the thirteen stripes should properly consist of thirteen stripes, seven red and six white, one for each of the original States. The flag should be one half longer than wide, no matter what should be its size. The blue or union should cover seven stripes—starting with and ending with a red stripe; should be one third longer than wide, and contain one star for each State in the Union (thirty-four). In a number of flags recently made, the union only covers five and six stripes. Now a flag of thirteen stripes would be entirely wrong, as it would not be red, white and blue, but white, red and blue, or blue, red and white. For disquisitions upon this point, see the *Historical Magazine*, 1878.

In this form the stars and stripes, now for the first time complete, went through the Revolution, was baptized in the best blood of America, and became the hallowed emblem of Liberty and Law, to be cherished at home and respected abroad, floating aloft on every sea.

It remains now to note the slight modifications which have been made in it to conform to the increasing number of States. By subsequent action of Congress, it was resolved that "after May 1, 1795, the United States flag should be composed of fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be fifteen stars in a blue field." This was the flag used during the war of 1812-14.

By subsequent resolution, it was determined that "from and after the 4th day of July, 1818, the flag should consist of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be twenty white stars in a blue field; and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag."

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL, Importers, Tanners and Curriers, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:

- Spanish Side Leather,
- Oak do do
- Harmon Leather,
- Brill Leather,
- Tanapah and Madras
- Morocco, Split,
- Shoe and Saddle Strapping,
- Bel and Lace Leather,
- French Calf Skin,
- French Kip Skin,
- Country Kip Skin,
- Also a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.

PLEASE call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

KESSLER & RIEHL, Importers, Tanners and Curriers, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

MARCH FIRST, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between us having this day expired by limitation, we now inform the public that we have

RE-ENTERED INTO A COPARTNERSHIP

For the Space of Two Years, And will continue to keep a

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpet, Oil-cloth, Hosiery, Trunks, Carpet-bags, Valises, Lamps, Candelsticks, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at extremely low prices for

CASH ONLY.

Our assortment now is quite complete, and we will make additions as may be required. We will receive goods by express until the opening of navigation.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we solicit your orders to retain it in future.

LEVY & DANIELS.

Mow's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Tin Plate Warehouse, Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of level No Check Books. All transactions received on Bills. 23-17

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEBUT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage dated the eighth day of September, A. D. 1857, executed by Truman M. Smith of the city of St. Paul, in the then Territory (now State) of Minnesota, as mortgagee, and delivered to George H. Marsh, of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 656 and 657. The right of Dower of Mary S. B. Smith, of said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage having been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith and Mary S. B. Smith, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock P. M., in book "D" of mortgages, on page 437. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4,400 00) and interest, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note, dated the 6th day of August, A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of J. Q. A. Marsh & Co. of St. Paul, Minn., and there is claimed to be no debt due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three thousand three hundred and seven and 25/100 (\$3,375 25) dollars, and no other proceedings at law having been had or instituted for the collection of the same, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: all that tract or parcel of land situated in said county of Washington, and designated as the south-west quarter, and the south half of the north-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of section thirty-one, (31) town thirty, (30) range twenty, (20) containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, according to Government survey, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the Sheriff's office of said county of Washington, at his office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

Wm. M. McClellan, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated this 1st day of June, A. D. 1861.—38-7

MORTGAGE SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington.—Debut has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by A. D. Andrews of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, as mortgagee, to David B. Hinckley and Thomas N. Egery, as mortgagees, dated the 26th day of June, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county of Washington on the 26th day of June, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 494, 495 and 496.

The said mortgage was given to secure the payment of two promissory notes, each dated June 10th, 1857, for \$100.00, payable one in six months, and the other in twelve months, from the date thereof; On said notes there was a certain engine furnace and mill, and the amount of money so by said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being due and unpaid, is \$184.94, with interest thereon from Dec. 27th, 1858, in all, two thousand one hundred sixty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the said debt so by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now remaining unpaid, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and situated in said county of Washington, to wit:

Beginning at the meander post on the south side of section number twenty-three in township twenty-nine, of range twenty west, and thence running in a westerly direction to the east line of First street, in North Lakeland, nine hundred thirty-six feet, thence east to water mark on Lake St. Croix, thence north to the line of the lower water mark to the south side of said section twenty-three, thence west to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings and mill hereon, and all the machinery, engines, gearings, &c., placed in any of said mills, and particularly a certain engine furnace and mill, and the amount of money so by said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being due and unpaid, is \$184.94, with interest thereon from Dec. 27th, 1858, in all, two thousand one hundred sixty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, and no other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the said debt so by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now remaining unpaid, or any part thereof.

DAVID B. HINCKLEY, Mortgagee.

THOMAS N. EGERY, Mortgagee.

W. H. BERT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Stillwater, June 4, 1861.—10-3

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

In Probate Court.

Is the matter of the estate of James P. Whitney and George A. Whitney, minors.

As James P. Whitney, of the State of Massachusetts, guardian of James P. Whitney and George A. Whitney, minors, do hereby certify that said James P. Whitney and George A. Whitney, late of said Boston, deceased, representing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate in said section described, situated in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota; and further representing that it would be beneficial to said minors to have the said real estate sold, and the proceeds invested for their benefit; and praying that a license may be granted to him as such guardian for the sale of said real estate, he is therefore ordered that the next of kin of said minors, and all persons interested in their estate, appear before us at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, to show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of said estate.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, May 22d, 1861. 187-4.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.—In District Court.

Peter Soderstrom, Plaintiff.

Against Johanna Soderstrom, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in the court of the District Court of said county of Washington, and to answer to the complaint of the plaintiff, at his office at the city of Stillwater in said county, within thirty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

L. R. CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated Stillwater, May 23d, 1861.—37-4.

LIGHTNING RODS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Washington county and vicinity that he is prepared to put up the celebrated

Munson's Tubular Copper Lightning Rods.

In the best style and at the lowest possible prices.

EDMUND M. SEYMOUR.

Stillwater, June 5, 1861.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.

MARINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

LOGS, LUMBER, AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Including and embracing a general assortment of:

- GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Beans, Fish, Salt, Rigging, Tea, Coffee, Crackers, Dried Fruit, Prepared Peaches, Figs, Pineapple, Sugar, Spices, Raisins, Candy, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Glass, Nails, Putty, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol, Burning Oil, &c., &c.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment

OF STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Blue Drills, Dunings, Flannels, Tickings, Ginghams, Delaines, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Rugs, Ropes, Belts, Thread, &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

is the Largest and Best we have ever before offered in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general assortment of:

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Woodware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthenware, Crockery, Glass, China, Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Saws, Axes, Hammers, Nails, Putty, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol, Burning Oil, &c., &c.

The subscribers beg leave to inform all their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received from Chicago and St. Paul a very fine and large assortment of goods, which they will sell at prices that defy competition. We must be able to furnish our customers with everything in this line to their advantage and satisfaction.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, butter, eggs, cranberries, hides and furs taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market prices paid.

Also, Agents for Dr. D. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicine.

1,000 Bushels of Corn wanted in exchange for goods.

500 Bushels of Wheat wanted in exchange for goods.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.

Nov. 16, 1860.—110-3m

ONE DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

GREAT BARGAINS!

NO HUMBUG!

Prices Never Heard of in this Country!

JOS. E. SCHLENK.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley, that he has just received from the city of Chicago a large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, including:

GENS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND SHOES, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Woodware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthenware, Crockery, Glass, China, Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Saws, Axes, Hammers, Nails, Putty, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol, Burning Oil, &c., &c.

all of which are perfectly new and just opened at Eastern Cost Prices.

Now on hand for the winter 200 OVER COATS.

A good one at \$4; a better one at from 4.50 to 5.50; a first class one from 6 to 8.

A corresponding number, and at corresponding prices.

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, TWEED & SATINETT

Coats, Pants, and Vests!

12 doz. Flannel Shirts!

50 doz. heavy Moccasins!

50 doz. Undershirts and Drawers!

50 doz. New Extra Large Country-made Socks!

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NEW SPRING GOODS!

FIRST ARRIVAL!

DRY GOODS!

'BOOTS AND SHOES!'

CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS!

Millinery Articles!

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

SECOND QUALITY (usually sold for 12 1-2 cents)

TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!

And a General Variety of Fancy & Staple Goods!

AT LOW PRICES!

W. E. THORNE,

HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK, STILLWATER.

WE TAKE ALL

Our stock of Dry Goods, Boots, shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., is complete, and we are selling everything cheap.

Call soon if you want bargains.

LEVY & DANIELS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF NEW GOODS.

We have just received, white and colored shaker-hoods, all sizes; Bonnets, Hats and Flats (direct from New York) of the latest and most fashionable styles; all kinds of Ruches, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c., to be sold lower than ever.

Also an assortment of Mantillas, Shirts, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Cheesings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

N. B. Another lot of these children's shoes at 25 cts a pair.

LEVY & DANIELS.

LATEST ARRIVAL

OF NEW GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment

Of New Style Calicoes, Ginghams, Chambray all colors; pillow-case cotton, sheetings, shirts, flannels, gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery of all kinds, a large lot of Bonnet Ribbons very cheap; knitting cottons, Shetland wool, table cloth, Napkins, Embroidered collars, sleeves and trimmings, Bonnets, Flowers, Ruches, Shaker-hoods, Hats and Flats, also a large assortment of goods which we will sell at reduced prices.

LEVY & DANIELS.

NOTICE, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of J. A. Bates, will respectfully inform the public that he intends to keep up the reputation of the business in all things, and would invite all in want of a good article of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., to call at the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where these articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN H. HELLMAN.

Stillwater, March 2, 1861.

MILLINERY.

MRS. BIXBY desires to inform the Ladies of Stillwater and vicinity that she has removed the millinery business, and has just received a choice selection of the very latest styles of Bonnets,

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

First Minnesota Regiment.

Last Friday was a busy and interesting day at Fort Snelling. By noon, all the companies that had been garrisoning the Forts, with the exception of Capt. Wilkin's, yet at Fort Ripley, had arrived—the Stillwater boys arriving at that hour on board the Northern Belle from Fort Ridgely. Capt. Bromley's company came down in grand style, exciting universal comment and admiration of their superior drill and soldierly bearing. Thousands of people had congregated to exchange parting salutations with relatives and friends.

At five o'clock Saturday morning the regiment left on board the Northern Belle and War Eagle for Harrisburgh—on detachment via La Crosse and the other via Prairie du Chien. From Chicago, the regiment went forward in a body, and will probably reach Harrisburgh this evening.

Our friends are now in the vicinity of the theatre of the fight, and intelligence from the Army of the East will now be looked for with increased interest.

The separation of soldiers and friends was a thrilling and affecting scene, but just such as has been witnessed all over the country. That all of them will return to home and kindred, is not within the range of probability; that most of them will, is the sincerest prayer of thousands of sympathizing hearts.

The bearing of officers and men on departing was just what might be expected. They bore up manfully, and as the boats cut lose from their moorings, the air was made to vibrate with the shouts of the exulting soldiers. Determination, courage, patriotism, were visible in every eye and in every movement. May God give in his mercy deal gently with our glorious First.

Southern Bonds.

A New Orleans holder of bonds of the Southern Confederacy was forced to dispose of \$50,000 of this stock a few days ago, in the Boston market, where he realized just ten cents on the dollar. And this was regarded a high price. The truth is, they are not worth a penny farther, and never will be. They are merely a disgraceful evidence of a gigantic swindle. The bonds of an irresponsible body of men in rebellion against their Government—men who, as officers in their respective States, have by public statute repudiated their public and private indebtedness, will not be likely to obtain credit upon a pledge of their Confederate faith. Their bonds are no better than their words, and their words are a cheat and a swindle.

Their books for a loan have been opened, to which their own wealthy citizens will only respond when force is applied. A grand humbug, is this same Southern Confederacy.

No Peace!

The day for temporizing and compromising and cringing and begging and sniveling and flattery has gone by!—The great question at issue between the two sections has got to be settled, and settled forever. No more compromises, to be broken like ropes of sand. The enemy have made a charge upon the Government with swords and bayonets. The charge must be met with the same weapons, and the question—have we a Government?—must be definitely settled, and settled in such a manner that not only our own people but the whole world will respect the adjustment. Col. Stevens, of the Glencoe Register, a late Democratic Senator from the McLeod district—is a man of our own style. He says:

"No Peace.—Some of our contemporaries are in hopes of a compromise, and that the war may suddenly be brought to an end. We do not know how it is in other parts of the North, but here we go in for no peace and no compromise until the old flag waves over every nook and corner of the seceding States."

Pay of Soldiers.

While patriotism—a genuine love of country, should be, and no doubt is the great governing principle impelling the volunteer soldiery to rush to the defense of their country, yet it is important that each soldier should understand the pecuniary inducements held out by the Government. In this respect—the pay of her soldiers—the Government of the United States stands out in advance of all other Governments, showing a degree of liberality unparalleled. We give below the pay of privates, as furnished by the Adjutant General of our State—food, medical attendance, arms, munitions, &c. being furnished by the Government. In the first place, the volunteer receives 10 cents per mile as traveling fee from the place of enlistment to the place of rendezvous. Wages, \$11. per month. Four dollars per month extra for clothing, out of which something can be saved by the economical soldier. A bounty of \$100 in gold, at the termination of the war.—A 160 acre land warrant, worth \$200.

On the termination of the war, 15 cents per mile for travel fees from the place where discharged to the place of recruiting.

As we understand the matter, the following would be the pay for one year, independent of mileage going and returning from the place of rendezvous and discharge:

Twelve months, at \$11,	\$132 00
Clothing, \$4 per month,	48 00
Bounty,	100 00
Land warrant, 160 acres,	200 00
Total for 1 year,	\$480 00

If the war should terminate sooner, the pay would be proportionately large; but if prolonged beyond that period, the soldier would only receive monthly pay, rations, &c., in addition to the \$100 00 bounty and land warrant. As a financial operation, in view of the stagnation of business, &c., the volunteers will do infinitely better in the army than to remain at home and take the uncertain chances of business.

Summary Vengeance.

A rabid secessionist of Lane, Ogle county Illinois, named T. D. Burke, was hung by a mob at that place last Wednesday, for incendiarism. A few weeks since he fired the town, burning several grain warehouses. Shipmen rested upon him, and a Chicago detective was placed upon his track. The detective gaining his confidence, Burke acknowledged firing the town and gave him his plans for burning Rockford, Belvidere and other places, saying it was a part of the rebel program. The fiend was arrested and committed, but the infuriated people took him from the officers and executed him on the spot.

Spartan Pluck.

In the unfortunate engagement at Vienna, between a large force of rebels with concealed batteries and the first Ohio regiment under Gen. Schenck, a young soldier from Zanesville, named William David Mercer, had his right arm shot off. He died the following morning, and in his dying moments he attempted to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The patriotic effort should be recorded upon his tombstone.

Shoes.—The rebels seem to have been cheated by contractors as well as their loyal brethren. The Ohio boys who were at Philadelphia imagined a great prize in a lot of shoes, which fell into their hands from the rebel forces. They at once appropriated the much needed article. Scarcely a pair lasted more than a single day! The shoes were made of wood, and glued to the uppers, and covered with stained paper! Let us hear no more of Yankee wooden nutmegs, when the Old Dominion sends out her troops "to battle for her liberties" with paper soled shoes!

The New Dominion—There She Stands!

"Old Virginia" must now make room for "New Virginia"—Western Virginia! The loyal people of Virginia have endured taxation, oppression and revolution, until their wrongs could only be righted by revolution. They have displayed a heroic worth of all sympathies and praise. The 20th of June will become memorable in her history. The Convention at Wheeling has provided a Provisional Government by an unanimous vote, and made Frank H. Pierpont Governor. The seat of Government of Virginia is now at Wheeling, and Henry A. Wise is not as much Governor as he was. The loyal men of Virginia must now be sustained by every power of the Federal and State Governments. If not, and the rebels get hold upon these patriots, every man will be hung.

The Monster Union Gun Safe.

The great gun cast at Pittsburgh, and lost overboard at Baltimore, has been raised and armed at Fortress Monroe. The Baltimore American of Saturday, says:

The great Union gun safely reached Old Point on Friday morning under a guard of artillery from Fort Mifflin. The gun had been previously placed on board the schooner "J. J. Barrill" and taken in tow by the steamer. The bay was mild and calm at the time, and the schooner rolled but little. The Union will not be mounted upon the ramparts, but upon the beach, commanding the roads for a range of four miles. Its arrival caused considerable interest to the officers of the Ordnance Department, who will try it forthwith.

SAD CASUALTY.—Private Asa Howe, of Company F, a young man from Pine Island, Goodhue county, met with a serious accident while on guard duty on Thursday night. In handling his musket somewhat thoughtlessly, having the fingers of his right hand over the muzzle, it accidentally went off, destroying entirely the second and third fingers. He stood his ground bravely after the accident, and never left his post till the sergeant of the guard arrived with a soldier to relieve him. He should be honorably discharged from the service, and have a pension settled upon him for life.—St. Paul Press.

The following refrain has been introduced down in the land of Dixie since Gen. Butler commenced holding fugitives as contraband "goods and chattels":

For we're a band of niggers,
For we're a band of niggers,
A contraband of niggers,
And we won't go to the war.

On the March.

STEAMER CITY BELLE,
Minnesota River, June 21.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Last Monday the haversacks and canteens received by us at Fort Snelling were condemned, and in the afternoon we received new ones of the army pattern, together with knapsacks, dress coats, overcoats, shoes, scales, etc., and were occupied the remainder of that day and the day following in getting them ready. Many, in fact nearly all, brought more clothing than they needed, and will send a good portion of it home, as now that knapsacks have come into fashion, and each man is a baggage master, they do not care about carrying any more than they can help—do with as little as you can and a knapsack will weigh, with blankets, from 30 to 40 lbs. Some concluded to sell out all their superfluous baggage to the Norwegians and German farmers who congregated daily around the Fort—obtaining from 25 to 75 cents for coats, 25 cents for pegged shoes, 50 for boots, 30 to 40 for shirts, and other articles at the same enormous prices, taking butter and eggs, and in one or two instances cash. One of the old Stillwater Guard fatigue caps was sold for five eggs (4 cts.). At about dark on Tuesday evening, Capt. Western, of the St. Paul Zouaves, in company with a number of Fairbairn gentlemen, arrived and reported the steamer City Belle tied up for the night on the river eight miles below the Fort. Then we concluded that "something would be done," and enthusiasm was 80 per cent above par. Tuesday night was spent in re-packing knapsacks, closing up accounts, and in talking over and preparing for the events of the morrow, and few eye-lids were closed at their wonted hour, while some closed not at all. At last to-morrow came, and with it came the City Belle, with about 30 of the St. Peter volunteers, Capt. Skaro. It was soon announced that they had not been mustered into the U. S. service, and that the Fort could only be delivered up to U. S. forces, unless special orders were given, and that 40 members of Company G, under command of Capt. McKune, would have to stay at the Fort until they were mustered in, or until they were otherwise relieved by a competent military force. It was said they would undertake us before we got to Harrisburgh—whether they will or not remains to be seen. At noon company B and part of company G, loaded down with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, blankets, cartridge boxes, belts, etc., started for the boat, a half mile distant, where, relieving themselves of their accoutrements, they lounged around until about two o'clock, when, after stowing away a dinner fit for a king or private, we started for "away down south in Dixie," to the tune of "Oh, ain't I glad to get out of the wilderness," played by the company bugles, and St. Peter Band (3 horns). Towards night we passed the Frank Steele, with volunteers for the Fort, (poor fellows, how we pitied them). While passing, our boys—B's and G's—gave three cheers for the volunteers and three groans—defeating ones too—for the Frank Steele. Capt. A. T. Chamblin—ex captain of the Pioneer Guards, of Wright county renowned—commands the City Belle, and what he don't know in the steamboat line ain't worth knowing. His treatment of the soldiers was in marked contrast with that received by us at the hands of the captain of the Frank Steele—giving us good, wholesome, substantial food, and enough of it while at night he was provided with mattresses for "all hands and the cook." Every action showed the gentleman in every sense of the word—he may live forever and get to be corporal.

Nothing of peculiar interest occurred on our way down, unless it be that we ran ashore once, and on snags several times—not from any negligence on the part of the boat officers, however, but for the reason that the boat is very large for such a river as this, and where there are so many back-acting turns to be made, slight accidents must unavoidably happen.

Lieut. Thomas, with the Lieutenants, came overland from the Fort to St. Peter, where they took the boat and came on. Whether they found it better traveling by land than by water or not I am unable to say, but I do know that the cheers he received when he made his appearance testified conclusively the warm estimation in which he is held by the members of both companies on board. May he come back safe and with honors achieved by feats of greatness.

A meeting of the boys was held on the boat this morning and resolutions passed in regard to the treatment we have received on this boat. But Fort Snelling is in sight and I must close.

RAISINS.

OLIVER WESSELY HOLMES has added the following appropriate verse to the "Star Spangled Banner":

"While our land is filled by Liberty's smile,
It is freedom which strikes a blow at her glory.
Down, down with the traitor that dare to defile
The flag of her stars and the page of her story.
By the millions we challenge our birth-right was gained,
We will keep her bright banner forever unfurled;
And the flag that Douglas dares to defile,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave."

This Morning's News.

The detachment Minnesota regiment under Col. Gorman left La Crosse Sunday morning by special train at two o'clock. That under Lieut. Col. Miller left Prairie du Chien at 5 o'clock. Col. Miller's train was over two hours in advance of that at Jaxeville, and the regiment no doubt reached Chicago Sunday p. m.

Yesterday was the day fixed for an attack on Washington. The Government is satisfied of this and has ascertained that an extensive spy system is in operation for the benefit of the rebel government. Letters have been sent daily from Washington south by persons who are here to watch the operations of the Government.

To-day there is to be an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet when Gen. Scott and his staff and the various Generals of the army will be present. It is understood that Major Generals Butler, Banks and Dix have been summoned.

Gen. Scott will submit his programme for prosecuting the war; that the rebels changed their plans cannot be doubted, hence it is believed that Gen. Scott has some new project to submit at this great Council of War.

A mob attacked the banks in Milwaukee yesterday. They completely riddled Mitchell's bank, destroying all the furniture and papers they could get hold of. The money and books are safe in the vault. Several clerks, with Mr. Mitchell himself, were inside, and one of them was taken out insensible.

The mob afterwards stoned the State Bank of Milwaukee and Martin's broker office, and have just commenced on the Juneau Bank. The damage as yet is not very large. The military suppressed the riot and all was quiet last evening.

The Tribune dispatch says that Baltimore is quiet on the surface, but is profoundly agitated underneath and is only held in check by fear. At any indication of an outbreak Major Gen. Banks will without doubt shell the city from Fort McHenry. He is the man to obey his orders to the very letter.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—POSITION AND NUMBER OF THE REBELS IN THE VICINITY OF NORFOLK.—THEY BEING DISCONTENTED.—HOW WE COULD SENT FOR TO CONSOLE THEM.—NO MORE SOUTH CAROLINIANS FOR THE WAR.—THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S CREEK.

WASHINGTON, June 21. The President has appointed the following to his staff: Wm. P. Foster, of Louisiana, at Tripoli; Wm. F. Nast, of Kentucky, at Sturgis; A. M. Webber, of Tennessee, at Tangiers; Wm. H. Russell, of Missouri, at Trinidad de Cuba; Charles J. Hundell, of Illinois, at Stettin; James E. Vinton, of Wisconsin, at Halifax; A. L. Barber, of Ohio, at Mexico; and L. Wolf, of Iowa, at Basle, Switzerland.

[Herald's Dispatch].—About 5,000 troops of Gen. McDowell's division, including two Ohio regiments, have moved forward from Ball's Cross Road to the neighborhood of Falls Church, about three miles distant from either Fairfax Court House or Vienna. Capt. Tompkins of the cavalry returned from a reconnaissance this afternoon towards Vienna, and reports a force of 2,000 rebels at that point. It is as seems probable, the latter should be reinforced to-night, a battle between these forces will be almost inevitable to-morrow.

A collision occurred this morning between a picket guard of the Second Connecticut regiment and a rebel picket near Falls Church. The Connecticut picket was ordered to occupy the position held by the rebel pickets. It is reported that on taking possession of the ground one of the Connecticut men was killed and four wounded. The loss of the other side is supposed to be greater. This report needs confirmation, although it is from a reliable source.

I learn from Gen. Walbridge that the Governors of all the States have replied to his letters inquiring whether they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a unit in declaring that they are ready with men and money to bring the war to an end.

Col. Ritchie, of Gov. Andrews' staff, telegraphed to the Governor to-night, at the request of the Government, to start seven of the ten regiments accepted yesterday by to-morrow. It is said the seven regiments referred to have been drilling for some time, and are thoroughly appointed and ready to start.

It is now evident that the main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal capital.

[Tribune's Dispatch].—It is probable that all the roads between the advance posts of the enemy, and from there toward our lines, are covered by masked batteries. In addition to those discovered by Lieutenant Tompkins, it has been ascertained that there is one and probably more in the woods near Springfield, the first station from Alexandria, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, nine miles from Alexandria, and eighteen miles from Manassas Junction. A force of several hundred protect them. It is believed that they have been erected lately.

[Times Dispatch].—Secretary Seward gives notice that hereafter no passports to leave the country, or to pass improved into service. Guards are now scouring these counties with lists of the voters against the ordinance of Secession, and arresting all they can get hold of, taking them to Manassas Junction. Many of these endeavoring to make their escape, were fired on by the rebels. The object in arresting them, is to impress

them into the rebel service, against the Federal Government.

New York, June 21. We learn, on excellent authority, that the Bavaria, recently arrived, brought one hundred and seventy cases of arms, and many boxes, double the usual size. The number of arms is estimated at from eight to ten thousand stands.

Four Moscow, June 20. Within a few hours there has been rumors of a large secession force advancing upon Fort Monroe from the direction of Yorktown. Reconnoissances toward Great Bethel were therefore made this morning, under direction of Capt. Smith, U. S. A. Max Weller's regiment of German Turners with a company of regulars in charge of two pieces of artillery left Hampton six hours ago, and have not yet been heard from. Our picket guard near Little Bethel was yesterday driven by the rebels.

Lets du Dupont are being formed on Hampton Creek preparing to rebuild the bridges. Two persons came in this morning representing themselves to be escorts from Sewall's Point, but I learn from Gen. Butler that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies.

It is said that the rebels are now erecting long masked batteries opposite the Rip Rap since the successful experiment with Sawyer's gun. Important events are expected at that place. No correct returns of killed and wounded at Great Bethel have been or ever will be made. From ten to twenty Virginians come in daily to take the oath of allegiance.

WASHINGTON, June 21. [Special to Post].—A party of rebels came up the Potomac last night and attempted to fire Long Bridge. They were fired upon by our troops, four or five killed, a number wounded, and the balance, nineteen in number, taken prisoners and are now at the arsenal. The rebels were provided with powder and matches to destroy the bridge. The number killed is probably exaggerated. All army surgeons connected with regiments were ordered over the Potomac late last night. The War Department has discovered female secessionists carrying on regular correspondence with Beauregard, via Mount Vernon. The National Republican this morning says it is probable Congress will place means at the hands of the President for the colonization of such of our colored people as desire to emigrate to Hayti, and that the contraband slaves now held by the Federal troops will be included in this measure.

Louisville, June 21. The Proseque of the 9th says there are parties who will undertake to capture the steamer Brooklyn for \$100,000. The Mobile Advertiser of the 16th says three plans have been suggested to the council of defence to sink or drive off the Niagara from Mobile Point. It adds the Niagara will be obliged to get out of the way of an iron battery which will soon be after her. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in his message recommends a law requiring payment of all sums from the State to all persons or governments on terms of peace, and advises such policy toward citizens of belligerent States as the rules of war justify. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes to pay the expenses of the provisional government, the same to be receivable for currency.

St. Louis, June 21. The first Iowa regiment left Hudson, at the junction of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad Tuesday morning, to effect conjunction with General Lyon at Boonville. Nothing from the west.

WASHINGTON, June 21. [Special to Commercial].—Officers of the army say unless a collision occurs before to-morrow evening there is little chance of anything taking place at any time. There is confirmed conviction here that the rebels are outflanked, and must fight or surrender.

[Special to Post].—This morning the rebels were concentrating large forces at Fairfax Court House. Every moment indicates an attack on our lines within a short time. It is believed that Beauregard can concentrate 60,000 troops at any given point within a week; undoubtedly he has large forces at his command and it is not improbable that he will be forced to make a speedy advance movement to-day.

Advices have been received from camp of Confederate troops near Vienna, Va. No movement had taken place. Our troops in occupation of Vienna are fully prepared for any attack. A strict examination of the causes of the lamentable failure at Vienna has resulted in expunction of the engineer of the train which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the blunder which resulted so disastrously to our troops rests upon Gen. Schenck.

WASHINGTON FACTS AND REMOVS. [Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 21. In consequence of the reports which positively affirmed that Gen. Beauregard's army was advancing upon the Union forces in Virginia yesterday, I started for the Federal outposts, near Falls Church, about six miles west of the river, where I camped with an Ohio regiment over night, hoping and expecting to witness a battle, and report to you from the field of action after the Union victory.

The entire Federal line was in arms all night, and strong scouting parties scoured the country in all directions in search of the supposed columns advancing toward us; but up to the hour of my return, this morning, not a secessionist of any sort had come in sight.

Gen. McDowell's information of the contemplated movement from the rebel camp at Manassas Junction came, as he supposed, from reliable sources; but his later advices received this morning proved it to have been erroneous.

The Secession and Federal Pickets are said to be almost in sight of each other; and the rebels are supposed to be in strong force this side of Fairfax Court House.

The army about Washington is to be very largely increased. Five thousand troops have come in since yesterday morning. Fully 45,000 effective men

are now here, clearly indicative of Gen. Scott's intention to make this point the basis for great operations in Virginia.

Sixty-five thousand men are, it is expected, to be collected here early next week, of whom fifty thousand will form the Grand Army of the United States that will occupy Richmond in less than four weeks.

Major-Gen. McClelland has received positive instructions to clear all Western Virginia of all rebels and rebellions. His army will be largely reinforced for extensive operations south of the Kanawha River.

Missouri.

Gov. Jackson and his loyally-recruited are making the best kind of time toward Arkansas. They passed through Syracuse, a station on the Pacific Railroad, on the day after the Boonville fight, hotly pursued by Gen. Lyon's forces. They were confiscating and destroying the property of friends and foes on their line of retreat.

A fight took place at the town of Colo Camp, in the north of Barton county, on Wednesday last, between a few companies of Home Guards and a large force of secessionists. The Home Guards, although poorly armed, made a vigorous defence, but were finally overpowered and compelled to retreat.

We have information of a positive character to the effect that Gen. Harney warmly applauds Gen. Lyon's movements, and has expressed the hope that Claib Jackson may be speedily taken and hung. The St. Louis Republican thinks the Governor is insane. It says that however his treason may be accounted for, his blunders are too glaring and monstrous for any one but a mad man to be guilty of.—Chicago Tribune, 22d.

Bad News.

It is not to be expected that the loyal troops will meet no reverses; nor that surprises by the enemy will not be made.

We have by mail as usual (the telegraph seeming incapable of communicating important news) an account of the capture by the rebels of Piedmont, an important station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty-eight miles west of Cumberland and about seventy east of Gratton. Bridges were burnt and the telegraph destroyed. Machine shops of the railroad are located at Piedmont.—The locomotives and other rolling stock of the road was run to Gratton.

It is very unfortunate that the center of the Baltimore and Ohio road is thus in the hands of the rebels. Gen. McClelland will have work on his hands.

Gen. Morris of Indiana, is at Gratton and Col. Wallace at Cumberland. Probably 25,000 Federal troops could be concentrated at Gratton within 24 hours, and we soon shall hear of an attack on the rebels; and we have confidence that short work will be made of them.

There are reports of large reinforcements of rebels moving from east of the mountains into Western Virginia. Gov. Wise, who is in command of the Western Department, is at the head of a column. It is evident that there will be some hard fighting yet in Western Virginia. It is not impossible that Piedmont was taken by rebels that retreated from Harper's Ferry; if so it will be humiliating to our commanders that a retreating foe should so unexpectedly make such a damaging movement.—Press of Saturday.

From Wheeling—The Provisional State Government Elected.

WHEELING, June 20.—This morning's session was occupied in signing the declaration, which was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties, and each member came forward to the desk and signed the parchment. In the afternoon Frank H. Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously elected Governor, and Daniel P. Faisley, of Mason county, Lieut. Governor. Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harson and Largar, form the Governor's Council. The election of Attorney General is postponed until Saturday. The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking in addition to the usual oath, one of the stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Gov. Pierpont, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement with fireworks, bells ringing, cannon firing, &c. Everybody is rejoicing.

The Kentucky Election.

The results of the special election in Kentucky, on Thursday, for Members of Congress, are as yet imperfectly obtained; but the heavy majorities—almost (in some localities) the unanimous vote—for such men as Crittenden and Mottory, leave little doubt as to the general result. Kentucky is two or three to one for the Union, with the possible exception of the western districts, where the secessionists are stronger and more defiant.

Missouri—Warm Times.

Claib Jackson, since the issue of his proclamation, has turned incendiary.—He has fled from the seat of Government to Arron Rock with his rebel troops, burning all the railroad bridges in his rear. Gen. Lyon is after the miscreant with a strong force. Affairs are warming up in Missouri, and for the time will be the center of attraction. Gov. Jackson is a suicide—he's a funeral!

Prof. Love takes his balloon down to Falls Church to make an ascent to-day (25th) to take an aerial view of the rebel camp at Fairfax.

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